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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. IV. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 19, 1917 No. 15

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Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico . . . $4.00 a Year
To Canada . . . . . 4.50 a Year
To Foreign Countries . . . . . 5.00 a Year

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 Park Place, New York

Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

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Subscribers will find it to their advantage to save their copies of this journal for future reference. We supply a substantial Binder which holds the copies for one year. Price 75c postpaid.

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BIG SUBJECTS FOR BIG MEN

The proposition presented to the dyestuffs industry, about a month ago, that the trade form a National Dyestuffs Association has received the endorsement of the broad-minded men engaged in manufacturing and distributing these new American products, and the meeting called for January 22 in New York promises to be a great success. Mr. McKerrow's untiring efforts to bring the leading men in the trade together and his sacrifice of his personal interests have been rewarded by a generous endorsement of his plan, and with his aid DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS was enabled to publish in last week's issue a list of the firms who will be represented at the first convention of the association.

While this list contains the names of a majority of the leading companies, firms and individuals in the color industry, there are others whose counsel and advice will serve to strengthen the organization and it is hoped that they will find time to attend. It is startling to think of the power and influence which a national association representing the $200,000,000 invested in the manufacture of dyestuffs will have upon the future of the industry. Already the Government has taken cognizance of the plan to form an association and the Tariff Commission will be represented at the meeting. The growth of the export business, the necessity for establishing standards of strength, the tariff question which will be a vital issue even before the war is over, and the investigation of sources of supply of raw materials are big subjects and call for the big men in the industry to and in their solution.

ANNUAL REVIEW FEATURES

The annual review number of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, which will be issued on Wednesday, January 2, wil interest the entire trade dealing in heavy chemicals, medicinal chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, crudes and intermediates, crude drugs and botanicals, Japanese products now imported in considerable quantities, and the jobbing interests. In heavy chemicals there will be contributions by Herman & Herman, whose extensive experience in foreign fields will prove valuable to exporters; by Madero Brothers who have made a specialty of the South American market; by Roessler & Hasslacher who have been in close touch with the domestic trade, and by Bush, Beach & Gent, who came out of the West a few years ago and have pushed western products successfully in the eastern market.

In dyestuffs and colors, H. Gardner McKerrow, now with E. W. Drew & Co., will write of the new era in the industry which will follow the organization of a National Dyestuff Association in New York in January. Standardization of colors, if adopted, will mean a revolution in the industry, and the trade should take notice. The Chemical Company of America, the Zobel Color Works, and the Logwood Products Co. will review trade conditions in 1917 and the progress made in the industry,

its present needs and future prospects. The Barrett Company will explain the situation in intermediates and crudes. Ralph L. Fuller & Co. will review the year's progress in domestic and foreign trade in these basic products.

Botanicals are fully treated by such authorities as W. C. Weiscopf, of the Charlotte Drug Co. and by H. R. Lathrop & Co., of New York, who will give valuable information regarding the collection at the source of the leading medicinal herbs, roots and leaves which are essential to the druggist and manufacturer.

In crude drugs no authorities stand higher than Isaac V. S. Hillier, P. E. Anderson and S. B. Penick, whose operations cover the world in gathering supplies for the American market. Each makes a specialty of certain lines and their views of the conditions which the trade must face in 1918 will prove valuable to manufacturers and dealers alike Thurston & Braidich will outline the situation in gums.

If you need naphthalene for the manufacture of dyestuffs read what the Chatfield Mfg. Co., of Cincinnati, says of the probable prices in 1918 and why you may find it advantageous to make contracts now. The list of good things is so long that we can only mention a few others. Note the article by Burton T. Bush, of the Antoine Chiris Co., on essential oils; on proprietaries made abroad, by Montaigu M. Sterling, of E. Fougera & Co.; Norwegian cod liver oil, by Edward P. Hals; Newfoundland cod liver oil, by W. & S. Job & Co.; on fluctuations in prices during 1917, by Charles L. Huisking, than whom the trade knows no better authority; on sugar of milk, by Carl Schlike, of Hoffman-LaRoche; on zinc products, by the New Jersey Zinc Co.; on saltpetre, by the Knowles-Bradley Co.; on the salicylates and benzoates by George Simon, of the Heyden Chemical Works; Japanese products by the Takamine Laboratory.

The staff of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS have also contributed tables of prices of leading products; reviews of industrial chemicals, dyestuffs, alcohol, quinine, opium and its derivatives, domestic proprietaries and the jobbing trade.

TO LEGALIZE EXPORT COMBINATIONS

The Senate has passed the Webb Export bill to legalize combinations of American exporters in promoting foreign commerce. The bill was passed by the House last June, and now goes to conference. Business organizations have strongly supported the bill which provides that prohibitions of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws against combinations for foreign selling shall not be enforced in cases where domestic trade in the United States is not thereby restrained. It provides that no agreement shall be made and no act done which artificially, or the natural consequences of which, enhances or depresses prices within the United States of commodities exported.

Authority is extended to the Federal Trade Commission to suppress unfair competition in export commerce and the Commission will have supervision over exporters' organizations.

WAR SAVINGS SOCIETIES PLANNED

Thrift is to be taught the people of the United States by the formation of War Savings Societies in every community where ten or more persons will pledge themselves to aid the movement. The purpose is to bring home to the public the fact that intelligent and consistent saving is not a problem in economies alone, but is the most vital practical step towards personal succeess.

The movement will also obtain for the Government large sums of money through the sale of War Saving Stamps. The fact will be driven home in the schools, churches and social organizations that there is not enough labor in the United States to produce the great variety of articles needed to support our soldiers and at the same time to provide all the luxuries and comforts for which the people spent small sums, large in the aggregate, when there was no war.

DRUG, CHEMICAL AND DYE EXPORTS

The exports in October from the New York district amounted to $218,000,000, although foreign trade was hampered by embargoes and lack of shipping facilities far more than a year ago when the exports were valued at $235,000,000. The chemical industry is the hardest hit by the shipping situation and the demand for acids and other products for war use by the United States Government. The list of exports in drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs is deserving of careful study, as printed elsewhere in this issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. In addition to the huge quantities of picric acid sent abroad for war use, the list includes carbolic acid for hospitals and camps, wood alcohol, baking powder, calcium carbide, benzol, sulphate of copper, aniline dyes, logwood extract, formaldehyde, glycerin, acetate of lime, chloride of lime, potash, caustic soda, paraffin.

Prominent among the imports are nitrate of soda, tin, castor beans, indigo and dyewoods. The movement of products from the Far East is slow and the New York market is greatly handicapped by the extreme shortage in many crude drugs. Manufacturers and dealers will find the reports on foreign commerce in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, during the coming year, of more than usual importance in keeping track of market conditions.

WORK OF THE BUREAU OF COMMERCE

In his first annual report as chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Burwell S. Cutler makes the declaration that we must not lose sight of the fact that trade with South America, the Far East, South Africa and Australia is likely to disappear if we do not come out of the war victoriously. He urges that trade with these non-belligerent countries be conducted with a careful and patriotic deference to the successful prosecution of the war.

Any infringement of the regulations controling exports or imports will not only affect the individual handling the shipment, but may irreparably injure the trade relations of the United States with some other power and bring complications which will be felt after the war. The Bureau has collected information regarding foreign embargo legislation and with volunteer help developed the export license system. The Bureau also aided in facilitating the importation of raw materials and in protecting American trade-marks in foreign countries. There are now thirteen traveling special agents studying the opportunities for trade in foreign markets.

Exports of castor oil from Tsingtau, China, in 1916, amounted to one million pounds.

Glycerin valued at $59,757 cleared from this port during October for various foreign countries.

Practical Chemical Education

Better Training Demanded for Industrial Work

By H. E. HOWE

Research Chemist with Arthur Little, Inc.

IT has taken the jar of a mighty war to awaken some of our manufacturers to the importance of applied science and now they are finding there are competent chemists in America, and what is more astonishing that there bids fair to be a shortage of chemists in the near future. To overcome such a shortage young men must be trained and that in a way to make them most proficient when they go out to the manufacturer.

It has not been many years since the chemist was considered a kind of druggist who should be able to apply his vocation after a brief training. Then he became an analyst, who only tested things in the laboratory and confined his operations to it. The chemical engineer was unknown, but today he has become an important personage. His training requires, approximately, six years of college and university work, and it is necessarily different from that given one who is to teach. His instruction should be both theoretical and practical and, in the latter part of his course, he must be given the utilitarian viewpoint. Both instruction for teachers and for industrial chemists is essential, and courses designed to train men for these fields of effort are given in most universities, but some schools, from tradition, ideals and habit, are more favorable to one than the other.

We need more and better facilities for training chemical engineers. Where a school is unable to install apparatus and provide a staff for intensely practical work, let it continue to lay the foundations of theory, principles, mathematics, languages and laboratory work, without which industrial chemistry is lost. Where possible, there should be more practical courses, more real engineering and, by all means, facilities for placing the student under real factory conditions while still a student under competent guidance.

When we first began the study of chemistry in classes, the subject was presented by lectures and table experiments. There were no student laboratories. After such laboratories had been established, it was years before another milestone was passed and experimental apparatus of laboratory size installed. Since then, plans have been developed with the object of making the chemical student more proficient from the manufacturer's viewpoint and to bring him to understand that reactions on the ton scale present problems no less difficult than those encountered when working out the processes involved in the research laboratories.

At Columbia University, semi-commercial size apparatus has been installed for many of the typical or unit operations in chemical processes, such as filtration, precipitation, evaporation and fractional distillation. The chemical engineering student carries out reactions with a hundred pounds or so of material, whereas up, to this point, he has dealt with test tubes and beakers. Those responsible for the plan believe that after becoming familiar with unit operations on such a scale, the graduate has no fear when he goes into the full size commercial plants where there is one of the many possible combinations of the unit processes he has studied. Much expense is involved in providing such apparatus and housing it, as well as in maintaining a staff capable of administering the course, but the results obtained have shown the plan to be in the right direction.

Some of the other educational institutions have specialized, and have either erected special laboratories or created special departments, like the Ceramics laboratory of the University of Illinois, or they have local advantages for certain subjects, such as sugar at Baton Rouge and artificial gas at Michigan.

The University of Cincinnati developed a plan for training mechanical engineers where the student spends a portion of his time in the class-room and lecture-room and the remainder at the bench of the shops in the city. Progress was good; the plan seems to have worked. The new school of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is somewhat similar to this plan in fundamentals, and is the most ambitious of any thus far put forward. It would seem almost the ideal, and, while changes may be made as the plan develops, the opportunities given to students would appear to leave little to be desired.

After two years of mathematics, languages, lectures, both from the theoretical and practical viewpoint, together with the usual laboratory work and experiments with small scale apparatus at the Institute, those students who have a good grasp of the broad principles and necessary fundamentals are sent during the third year to a series of stations at large manufacturing plants. These stations have been provided by the companies where they are located and each one is in charge of a member of the "Tech" faculty. There are a library, lecture room, private laboratory and such other facilities as may be required for studying intensively all the operations of the plant in the plant. The results observed are brought into the station and thoroughly gone over. Other types of apparatus which might do the same thing are studied. There are many features of this plan which cannot be discussed here, but it is obvious that after a year spent in five or more such stations, each located at the home of some different industry, that opportunities have been had to study most of the unit operations on an actual factory scale, under factory conditions and with expert guidance. The boys learn to get on with the operatives, become acquainted with factory hours and come into intimate contact with things practical. The fourth year is spent back at the Institute, rounding out the course and preparing for specialties to be taken up in graduate work.

It would seem, therefore, that the ideal course for the chemist who will engage in industry is one that provides a thorough knowledge of the laws, theories and principles by which problems may be solved, followed by some experience in application through practical work, preferably on a factory scale and in the factory.

But let those who need chemists not overlook this condition. The courses in chemical engineering are the most

expensive of any. There are laboratory fees, expensive books, inspection trips, etc., and many boys are unable to complete their training and they go out to their life's work with weak foundation through lack of funds. It would seem rational for manufacturers to provide a fund from which boys properly vouched for could borrow money without interest while in school with which to round out their training. Fellowships and scholarships do not wholly meet the situation. The boy needs a loan, with his record and his character as a security, and such a fund would be insurance for the manufacturer who, otherwise, may easily encounter a shortage in chemists, which would mean a high price for those available. Without such a fund, properly trained chemists may prove quite expensive in the near future.

DYESTUFF CONFERENCE PLANS COMPLETED

Chemists Club to Open Its Doors to Members of the Conference—New Names Added to the Roll of Honor—Letters Endorsing the Plans.

The following letter was mailed last week by H. Gardner McKerrow to the entire list of manufacturers and dealers in colors and dyestuffs who had expressed their intention of being present at the conference to be held in New York, January 22nd and 23rd:

"Arrangements have been definitely made to hold the Conference for the consideration of the best means for standardizing American dyestuffs, at which you have kindly agreed to be represented, on January 22nd, and if necessary, January 23rd next, in Rumford Hall, The Chemists Club, 50 East 41st street, New York City.

"It is hoped that at this Conference, at which about two hundred of the leading manufacturers of and dealers in intermediates and dyestuffs have expressed their intention of being present, a consolidation of the new industry may be effected, resulting in the formation of a National trade association, which shall have the interests of the industry permanently in its care, and which shall be representative of the dyestuff trade as a whole.

"No preliminary organization has been attempted, and the ultimate developments will be entirely in the hands of those present at the Conference. It is hoped, however, that gentlemen present will be prepared to make suggestions, to discuss questions affecting the industry, such as the tariff, arbitration of disputes, etc., as well as the question of the standardization of colors, and that a full and free interchange of ideas looking to the permanent intrenching of the industry may be obtained.

"A note of the final arrangements will be mailed to you about January 15th."

Four additional names have been placed on the "Roll of Honor" this week. Each of these firms will have a representative at the conference:

Julian W. Lyon, 101 Beekman St., New York.
A. W. Kretschmar, 396 Broadway, New York.
Hine Bros., 80 Maiden Lane, New York.
Jennings & Co., 93 Broad St., New York.

Rufus R. Wilson, Secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, with offices at 45 Milk St., New York, will attend the meeting. In his letter to Mr. McKerrow he says, in part:

"It seems to me that you have undertaken a very important work, and I shall make my plans to attend the meeting."

Another interesting letter has been received from C. D. Snow, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of the Department of Commerce, at Washington, who says:

"I have noted with more than ordinary interest the success you are experiencing in your efforts to hold a convention in January to consider the standardization of American dyes, as quite naturally I am a strong believer in standardization wherever possible. The Bureau will be glad to assist you in your organization efforts insofar as its facilities permit. I shall appreciate your kindness in keeping me advised of your progress in this work."

Other expressions of approval in letters that have been received are the following:

Manhattan Color & Chemical Co., 23-25 Beaver St., New York—"We are very much in favor of a conference of this nature and the proposed date will be quite satisfactory to us. We thank you for drawing our attention to this and expect to hear from you further."

E. Puigdengalos, 299 Broadway, New York—"There is not a single concern interested in the development of the American dyestuff industry, that is not enthusiastically in favor of the standardization of American colors. This admitted as an established fact, we feel perfectly sure, that from the convention announced to take place next January to this effect, the hopes of all, will be materialized into the final adoption of the policy to be followed to reach the end by all desired. We, as exporters of American colors, earnestly wish to give our support to the cause and shall be pleased to assist at the proposed convention."

Bowring & Company, 17 Battery Place, New York—"In reply to your letter would say that I think this an excellent idea and the time arranged for the meeting is quite satisfactory so far as I am concerned, and would be glad to receive any more information along this line as things develop."

Tower Chemical Co., Inc., 258 Broadway, New York—"Since we anticipate handling dyestuffs you can see it would be to our advantage to be present at such a meeting as you have in mind, and would like to have you keep us posted as to what steps are being taken. We assure you of our full support."

Starkweather & Williams Co., 47 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I.—"We are dealers in dyestuffs in a very large way, and we would suggest that we have a representative at this meeting."

United Supply Co., 826 Lafayette Building, Philadelphia, Pa.—"We shall be glad to co-operate with you at any time that is mutually agreeable and convenient. The week of January 21st, will be entirely satisfactory."

E. J. Feeley, Bay State Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.—"I think the suggestion a good one, and the date set also appropriate, and will do everything I can to assist you in the matter, and try and be present at the conference."

The Chemists Club has offered to co-operate to the fullest extent and those in attendance will be offered every privilege of the club, with the dining hall always at the disposal of the guests at the conference and all other conveniences generally offered the regular members.

Others desiring to have their names placed on the "Honor Roll," or who want further details as to the meeting should communicate with H. Gardner McKerrow, care, E. F. Drew & Co., 50 Broad St., New York City.

CLASSIFICATION OF COAL-TAR COLORS

The protest of Thomas Nevin and the Binney & Smith Co., of New York, was overruled in a decision by the Customs Board upholding the Collector's classification of certain coal tar colors. The contention in this case was that certain coal tar lakes or pigments classified as coal tar colors, with duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 20 of the tariff act of 1913, should have been assessed at the rate of but 15 or 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 63, providing for certain colors, lakes and pigments. In this decision Judge Brown writes as follows:

"Following the case of Farbwerke-Hoechst Co. vs. United States (6 G. A. R., 483; 30 Treas. Dec., 150), holding that the provision for coal tar colors or dyes was more specific than the general provision for pigments and lakes in paragraph 63, the protest is overruled. Judgment is therefore rendered in favor of the Government overruling the protests in all respects."

Work has begun at Kingsport, Tenn., on the new potash recovery plant of the Clinchfield Portland Cement Corporation. This plant will employ the Cottrell or electrical precipitation system in its latest form and will include a wet treater by means of which potash salts will be obtained. It is understood that this is the process which has been proved profitable in a considerable test at a cement plant near Hagerstown, Md.

FOREIGN TRADE IN DYES AND CHEMICALS

Imports and Exports at the Port of New York During October—Total Imports Slightly Higher than a Year Ago—Exports Less in Value.

Imports at the port of New York during October, admitted free, included the following products with valuation, according to a report issued by the National City Bank of New York.

Quebracho	$445,293	Nitrate of soda .	$1,620,033
Quebracho Wood.	149,055	Sulphate of quinia	35,439
Copal	94,642	Other Chemicals .	350,680
Gambier	93,377	Tin bars, etc	2,794,623
Other gums	42,978	Tungsten bear. ore	429,683
Iodine	122,253	Tin ore	666,779
Lactarene	86,978	Beeswax	73,309
Carb. of potash..	206,531		

Among the dutiable imports in October were the following:

Antimony matte..	$440,510	Other gum	$239,470
Bristles	442,641	Opium	73,111
Brushes	106,993	Salts of potash..	51,005
Indigo	474,737	Vanilla beans.....	40,225
Argols	425,351	Olive oil	77,399
Colors or dyes ...	214,136	Castor beans.....	252,709
Glycerin, crude ...	105,032	Flaxseed	825,646
Camphor	57,127	Sponges	59,904
Chicle gum	71,166		

The total value of all free imports was $56,400,368 and of dutiable imports $34,919,118.

The exports of drugs chemicals, dyes and associated products from the New York district in October included the following:

Acids: Carbolic..	$455,112	Soda, other salts of	$406,078
Picric	2,147,202	Other chemicals..	1,855,553
Other	421,579	Explosives-	
Wood alcohol	240,095	Cartridges	278,726
Baking powder ...	245,688	Fuses	2,514.129
Calcium carbide .	65.672	Gunpowder	6,105,238
Benzol	462,277	Loaded shells...	2,449,786
Other coal tar dis.	236,682	Other	1,242,272
Sulphate of copper	132,639	Tinplate	1,818,067
Aniline dyes	471,235	Tools	1,438,261
Logwood extract.	253,872	Wire, barbed.....	910,096
Other dyes	381,212	Wire, other.....	1,395,915
Extract for		Lead pigs.....	2,676,643
tanning	43,387	Oil: Fuel.....	825,447
Formaldehyde ...	52,977	Illuminating ...	1,866,141
Glycerin	59,757	Lubricating	2,832,820
Acetate of lime ..	50,320	Gasoline	1,211,128
Chloride of lime.	44,990	Other naphthas.	1,804,774
Medicines	550,837	Cottonseed	634,216
Petroleum jelly...	100,314	Paraffin	1,525,358
Potash	68,807	Sugar	4,133,293
Soda, caustic	446,619	Zinc spelter	443,950

The total value of the exports in October, 1917, was $218,702,112, compared with $235,976,859 in October, 1916. The value of the imports was $91,310,486 in 1917, against $89,402,923 in October, 1916.

EFFECT OF ADULTERATING SENNA

The Agricultural Calendar of the Madras Agricultural Department contains the following with reference to Tinnevelly senna:

"The history of senna cultivation in Tinnevelly is one that teems with interest. Its history is of special importance to the ryot (small farmer) who grows it, to the man who adulterates it, to the firm that exports it, and to the Agricultural Department, which aims at improving the lot of the ryot by protecting his interest. Senna (*cassia angustifolia*) is a small shrub. Its home is Arabia, and knowledge of the medical properties of its dried leaf was introduced into both Indian and European pharmacy by the Arabs. They held a monopoly of this drug only so long as they could market it in a pure state. When they commenced adulterating it with useless leaves of other plants their trade was lost.

"The middleman increased his temporary profits, but the result is that the price offered for Tinnevelly senna has once more fallen to such an extent that its cultivation is no longer profitable. Instead of getting 8 rupees per tulam the ryot now gets 8 annas only. The Tinnevelly ryot had anticipated high prices for senna for the duration of the war. Had the product been exported in a pure state it is highly probable that substantial profits could still be made; as it is, a considerable acreage is being uprooted owing to the low price the leaf commands."

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

Logwood extract having a value of $253,872 left New York during October for various foreign destinations.

Wetzel & Co. of Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, have been incorporated by F. Wetzel, C. and R. Toepfer, No. 305 West 134th street.

The Dutch steamer Bintang has arrived at San Francisco with 23 packages citronella oil, 200 peanut oil, 1,059 gum copal, 6,400 paraffine wax.

South Africa's imports of drugs and chemicals during the first eight months of 1917 were valued at $3,186,000, against $3,749,000 in the same time last year.

Fire in the basement of the building at 209 Pearl street, New York, occupied by the Cosmopolitan Drug Company, damaged stock and building to the extent of about $40,000.

Exports of anise oil from Hong Kong to the United States, the Philippines and Hawaii from January 1 to October 1 were valued at $151,430, against $84,334 in the same time last year.

Refiners of codliver oil are experiencing great difficulty in securing tin with which to line the barrels in which their product is shipped and it may be necessary in the near future to dispense with linings.

Aaron B. Calisher, treasurer of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, died last week at his home in New York City. He was a member of the firm of Calisher & Co. and was prominent in the perfumery trade for 25 years. He was born in Richmond, Va., sixty years ago.

The United States Geological Survey reports that the total quantity of lime sold in 1916 was 4,083,803 short tons, valued at $18,618,816, an increase over the revised figures for 1915 of 460,995 tons, or more than 12 per cent. in quantity, and of $4,194,780, or 29 per cent. in value. This was the first year in which the marketed production of lime in the United States equalled or exceeded 4,000,000 tons, although the number of plants operating is smaller.

The United States is exporting its surplus production of aniline colors at the rate of $4,693,756 annually, or practically twice the value of our entire domestic production for the fiscal year 1914, which amounted to $2,470,096. This refers to values only, which are, of course, much higher comparatively at the present time. These figures of production and exportation apply to the coal-tar dyes only, and take no account of our equally well developed trade in logwood extract, osage orange, and other vegetable colors.

J. J. de Praslin of Lake Charles, La., one of the incorporators of the United Sulphur Development Company, recently incorporated with capital stock of $3,000,000, says: "We have by engineer's report 48 per cent. on surface, with 75 per cent. in deeper stratas, located in Jemez canyon, on Santiago grant, New Mexico, about twenty-eight miles from Bernalillo, on Santa Fe Railroad. Have right of way 200 feet wide to sulphur bed in fee simple, and pay royalty of 50 cents per ton on sulphur. Will have to construct short railroad for transportation facilities. Will then be able to ship about 2,000 tons per day."

NEW INDUSTRIES AS RESULT OF WAR

Raw Materials Developed Here Will Make United States Independent of Foreign Countries for Manganese, Nitrates and Potash—Report of Bureau of Mines.

The United States is awakening to new commercial possibilities in the way of new industries that will buy their raw materials in this country instead of importing them as in the past, adding thousands of men to the payrolls and keeping millions of dollars here, according to the annual report of Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

The report discloses in a cautious way the part being taken by the Bureau of Mines in obtaining a sufficient supply of mineral essentials from American mines and American metallurgical plants.

The Bureau, co-operating with the War Department, sent C. L. Parsons, chief chemist, to Europe to investigate processes used there in the manufacture of nitrates necessary in large quantities in war time in the making of explosives and also used for fertilizer. His report and recommendation were adopted in substance by the committee on nitrate supply, and a large plant for the production of nitric acid for war purposes and ammonia for agricultural purposes is in process of erection. If this plant does what the experts hope it will do, all of the nitrates needed by the United States, even in peace times, will ultimately be made here, and it will no longer be necessary to depend upon Chile with the constant fear that in times of war the supply may be cut off by a hostile fleet. Even if in peace times the plant is not able to compete with Chile as a source of nitric acid itself, it can do so in fertilizer material and this country will have the security that in war time the nitrates can be made here.

With the present sharp decrease in available ship tonnage and the partial shutting down in shipments from Spain of iron pyrites used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, the Bureau of Mines was called upon to find the most available pyrite resources in the United States. The experts have now located a number of promising pyrite mines and steps have been taken to ensure a full domestic supply of raw material for the making of sulphuric acid, which is absolutely vital in war time. It is stated by the Bureau's experts that an American industry supplied entirely by American raw material may be the permanent outcome.

Manganese, used for the production of high grade steel, is another valuable peace and war mineral that the bureau has been endeavoring to find in great quantities in this country, the steel industry being at present dependent on Brazil for this ore. It has taken quite a fleet of sorely needed vessels to bring this ore to the United States. W. C. Phalen, mineral technologist of the bureau, has already visited the chief manganese producing divisions of the country, and his report is that a considerable proportion of the nation's requirements can be supplied. So promising is this situation it is intimated that some of the vessels now carrying ore from Brazil may soon be released for other vital purposes.

It now looks very much as if the United States has already permanently established a potash industry. Bureau experts, in co-operation with those of other bureaus, started to find if possible the raw materials in this country. Such success has attended their effort, especially in obtaining potash from the dust of cement mills, that it is declared the United States will no longer be dependent upon any foreign country for its essential potash supply.

GLASGOW DRUG STOCKS DEPLETED

The American Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, says the upward tendency in the price of quinine is more marked owing to greatly reduced stocks. The quantity of castor oil available for medicinal purposes is extremely limited; and small quantities, which are not subject to the official maximum price limit, sell at fancy rates. The position is much the same as regards practically all the seed oils.

The upward tendency of antifebrin continues. Aspirin, on the other hand, is offered at rather lower rates. Benzoic acid and sodium benzoate are dearer; the decline, which had been going on for some little time, having received a check. Salicylic acid and sodium salicylate are in good supply and steady. Camphor is very firm. Cream of tartar is again dearer, and the scarcity is becoming still more acute; while olive oil is selling at exorbitant prices.

Among other articles which are dearer are lithia carbonate, lithia citrate, terebene, mercury ointment, ipecacuanha, balsam Peru, potassium acetate, and senega root. The demand for eucalyptus oil continues good, and higher prices seem inevitable. Phenazone is rather scarcer and prices are steadier. Balsam copaiba is very firm, and extreme prices are paid for any potassium permanganate that may be offered.

FORECAST OF INDIA'S INDIGO CROP

The first forecast of the 1917-18 crop of indigo in India's six provinces, which contain the whole area under indigo in British India, is published by the *Indian Trade Journal*, a Government publication, which says:

The total area sown is estimated at 617,100 acres, which is approximately the same as the revised estimate at the corresponding date of last year. As compared with the final estimate of last year (756,400 acres), the present estimate shows a decrease of 18 per cent.

The total yield of dye is now roughly estimated at 70,000 hundredweight (hundredweight=112 pounds), as against 75,000 hundredweight estimated at this time last year, or a decrease of 6.5 per cent. As compared with the final estimate of last year (95,000 hundredweight) the present estimate shows a decrease of 26 per cent.

Weather conditions at sowing time were favorable, and an extended area was sown with the crop, except in the Madras Deccan, where failure of rains, combined with a fall in prices, curtailed the area to such an extent as to counterbalance the increase in all other Provinces. The crop has been adversely affected by excessive rain and floods in Bihar, the Punjab, and the western districts of the United Provinces. Elsewhere the condition of the crop is reported to be good.

EFFECT OF CAUSTIC SODA EMBARGO

The caustic soda situation is discussed by the London Chemist and Druggist which says: Now that the position of caustic soda has become acute, the United States Government has intervened and prohibited further exports except under special license. There was an immediate break in prices to about 7¾c per lb. The large export demand having been checked, a damper has been temporarily put on speculation, and shippers who lately had heavy export orders on hand for Japan have complained bitterly.

It is estimated that between 1,500 and 1,800 tons of caustic soda is manufactured daily in the United States, the major portion being produced electrolytically in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, where makers are largely dependent upon electric power obtained from Canada, which is now threatened to be withdrawn by the Canadian Government because of home demands.

MAKE TEST CASE ON CRESYLIC ACID

A test case is pending before Board 1, United States General Appraisers, involving the classifications of importations of coal-tar products known as cresol or cresylic acid. The merchandise was assessed as a tar acid which "yields in the portion distilling below 200 degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids equal to or more than 5 per cent. of the original distillate," under Group 2, Section 500, Title V, of the act of 1916, and claim was made for free entry under Group 1 of the same provision of the law.

Shipments of William E. Jordan, Inc., the General Bakelite Company and the Condensite Company of America, were the subject matter of a recent hearing in this case and witnesses from these firms testified at that time. Frederick W. Brooks, Jr., of Brooks & Brooks, appeared for the importers.

Medicines valued at $550,837 left New York during October for various foreign destinations.

TARIFF BOARD SEEKS CHEMICAL FACTS

Begins Inquiry Into Industrial Conditions and Production—Information to be Summarized in Order to Protect Individual Plants—Form of Questionnaire.

The Tariff Commission is undertaking an inquiry into the significant developments that have taken place in the chemical industries since the passage of the tariff act of 1913. Changes which seem likely to alter permanently the conditions of international competition or the course or volume of foreign trade are to be special subjects of study.

All persons having direct knowledge of pertinent facts in regard to any particular industry or product are invited to submit a statement to the Tariff Commission. Among the matters on which the Commission desires as full and complete information as possible are:

1. The manufacture within the United States of articles formerly unavailable or obtained exclusively by importation, for example, phosgene.
2. In the case of industries previously established in the United States, the erection of new plants or increase in capacity of existing plants; for example, the increase in capacity of existing plants for making caustic soda and chlorine and the installation of such plants at textile and paper mills.
3. The future of industries or establishments newly created, or in which productive capacity has been greatly increased to meet a direct war demand. How can these plants be utilized when the war demand disappears? For example; the acetone industry.
4. Any general or significant differences in the prevailing method of manufacture in the United States and abroad, such as the relatively small use of the carburetted water-gas process in England compared to the process in the United States.
5. Differences in the organization of the industry in the United States and abroad.
6. The development or invention in the United States or abroad of new or improved processes which are likely to influence the conditions of international competition; for example the hydrogenation of fatty oils or the flotation process for concentrating ores.
7. Significant changes in the conditions of international competition caused by the recent law making patents owned by citizens of enemy countries available to American manufacturers; for example, the patents on salvarsan.
8. Industries which have been seriously hampered in their normal operations or in their development by difficulty in securing materials or supplies formerly imported; for example, the lack of potash for fertilizer or glass. If these difficulties have been met by the introduction of substitutes, is it expected that there will be a return to the old materials and methods when foreign supplies again become available, or will the changes be permanent?
9. Developments or changes in other industries which have created a new or greatly increased demand for chemical products; for example, the manufacture of new varieties of glass in the United States.
10. The discovery of new uses of materials, creating a new demand or furnishing a market for materials formerly wasted; for example, the use of aniline as an accelerator in the vulcanization of rubber.
11. Any governmental hindrances in the United States or abroad, either in manufacture or commerce; such as the export duty on nitrate from Chile.

The Commission will publish only general statements or summaries which will not reveal the operation or plans of individual companies.

TERMS OF FEDERAL DYESTUFF PLAN

In a letter to the noteholders of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation, Henry W. Martin, chairman of the noteholders' committee of the corporation, outlines the terms of the recent offer of the David-Durkin Corporation to operate the company's plant at Kingsport, Tenn. An extension of the 6 per cent. notes of the corporation is involved in the terms of the proposed lease. Under it the lessor agrees to produce T. N. T. and picric acid at a rental of $20,000 monthly, and on a basis of an equal division of the profits accruing from operation.

To obtain an extension of the large creditors' claims and to pay off the small creditors the lessor agrees to advance about $100,000. An extension of six months is asked of the noteholders for the notes which are due June, 1918. The proposed lease is not opposed by the Martin Committee, it is stated, but the committee is desirous of obtaining some arrangement for property depreciation and the creation of a sinking fund to retire a portion of the notes during the tenancy of the lessor.

OFFICERS OF BALTIMORE DRUG EXCHANGE

The Baltimore Drug Exchange has elected the following officers:

President, A. E. Mealy, of Gilbert & Bro. & Co.
First vice president, J. Emory Bond, of Parke, Davis & Co.
Second vice-president, James E. Hancock.
Secretary, George M. Armor, of McCormick & Co.
Treasurer, H. H. Robinson, of the H. B. Gilpin Co.
Executive Committee, W. M. McCormick, of McCormick & Co., and Dr. A. R. L. Dohme.

DIVIDENDS OF LEADING COMPANIES

The Mathieson Alkali Works have declared the regular dividend of 1½ per cent. quarterly on the common stock, payable January 1 to stockholders of record December 20.

The National Licorice Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable December 31 to stock of record December 24.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. on the preferred and 1½ per cent. on the common stock, both payable January 15 to stock of record December 24.

The United States Dyewoods Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on common. The preferred is payable on January 2 to stock of record December 14, and the common is payable on December 31 to stock of record December 14.

The Barrett Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on common stock, payable on January ,2 to stock of record December 20, and also the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable January 15 to stock of record January 2.

PERSONAL MENTION

A. Gordon Spencer, formerly chief chemist with the Canadian Inspection and Testing Laboratories, has opened an office as consulting chemist at 618 Transportation Building, Montreal.

Dr. Raymond F. Bacon, director of the Mellon Institute of the University of Pittsburgh, will be commissioned a lieutenant-colonel in the Ordnance Department of the Army, and will be directed to take charge of the chemical work for our Armies in France.

Thomas M. Skinner, Jr., formerly connected with the erection and operation of the Potash Products Co., Alliance, Neb., the Hord Alkali Products Co., Lakeside, Neb., and the Mid-Continent Chemical Co., Sand Springs, Okla., is now managing the erection of a large chemical plant in Owens Lake, Cal.

Logwood has begun to move again from Santo Domingo. As the latest price quoted from New York is about $50 a ton, shippers are not frightened by a freight rate of $15 a ton from the Republic to New York. The last liner which sailed from Puerta Plata had enough logwood on board to earn $3,000 freight.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

Picric acid valued at $2,147,171 cleared from this port during October for France.

Exports of blue vitriol from the district of New York during October were valued at $132,639.

The National Milk Sugar Company advanced milk sugar to 46c@48c per pound, according to quality, an increase of 2c per pound.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company has declared quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. on its common and preferred stocks.

Ocala Lime & Manufacturing Company of Ocala, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $150,000 by J. H. Sparklin and others.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Perchlorate Explosives Corporation of Poughkeepsie, Inc., with a capital of $2.100,000.

Caustic soda valued at $446,619 cleared from this port during October for various European, Far Eastern and South and Central American countries.

The American tank steamer Royal Arrow has arrived at San Francisco with 12,000 tons of Hong Kong copra and coconut oil, for the Standard Oil Company.

Aluminum, antimony, arsenic, bismuth, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, are all found in the State of Queensland, Australia. Platinum is found but in small quantities.

Exports of cassia oil from Hong Kong to the United States, the Philippines and Hawaii from January 1 to October 1, were valued at $75,252, against $88,312 in the same time last year.

The Empire Laboratory Supply Company, of Manhattan, has been incorporated under the laws of this State with a capital stock of $150,000. Incorporators: C. E. Weiskopf, S. J. and M. A. Goldstein, No. 405 Lexington avenue.

The South has obtained such high prices for cotton that the collection of cotton root bark has been neglected. This situation is now brought home in the drug trade where a level of 12 cents has been attained on the bark, the highest in years. Cotton root bark is often used in the place of mandrake root.

The Griesheim Co., one of the largest German chemical factories at Frankfort, is reported to have been destroyed Nov. 22, by an explosion. It ranked as fourth in importance among great German chemical works, and was flourishing, the company paying a pre-war dividend of 14 per cent. and being worth as a going concern well over 60,000,000 marks.

The duty on soap specified in item 694 of the Mexican customs tariff, which includes laundry soap and unscented soap in general, other than toilet soap, has been reduced from 0.10 peso to 0.05 peso per kilo (from $2.26 to $1.13 per 100 pounds) legal weight, by a decree of November 6, 1917. By the same decree, the export duty on coffee of all kinds is reduced from 0.05 peso to 0.025 peso per kilo gross weight.

The British have placed restrictions on trading in tungsten ores, according to a cablegram from the American Consul General at London, who says: "Minister of Munitions from November 30 forbids, except under permit, all dealings or proposals for sale of tungsten or molybdenite-bearing ores and will fix maximum prices at which said ores may be bought or sold. Applications for permits to export to allied countries must be made through La Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House."

Juniper berries which were formerly purchased in large quantities by distillers for making gin have been almost totally neglected for the past few months and it is now reported that offerings are coming out at as low as three cents a pound f. o. b. Leghorn, Italy, which would make the price laid down in New York, a little more than five cents a pound. Sloe berries were formerly utilized in the manufacture of sloe gin, but they are now quiet and neglected, and a decline of 25 cents has been noted to $1.25 a pound.

The consul general at Sydney, Australia, has transmitted the name of a person who desires to be placed in communication with American tanners wishing to import tanning material. The shipper says he is in a position to export several thousand tons monthly for an indefinite period, and that the boats can load in the midst of the production area, which gives them a great advantage. The name and address of the inquirer can be obtained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or co-operative offices by referring to file No. 94727.

The J. T. Baker Chemical Co. of Phillipsburg, N. J. says: "Trade conditions in the chemical industry were never better and at the same time were never worse. The volume of business being done is unprecedented but the conditions under which it is being done are very trying, so that it is a case of not so much doing a rushing business as it is being rushed by business. The difficulties encountered in trying to do business these days are mainly shortage of raw materials, shortage of men and shortage of suitable chemical apparatus. There are several chemicals that are entirely out of the market or made only in limited quantities and controlled by a few manufacturers."

ARGENTINA'S CHEMICAL TARIFF

Distinctions drawn in the Argentine tariff between pure and impure chemical products have in certain cases become indefinite and inapplicable by reason of the advances in the chemical industry. Especially in the case of chemicals for industrial use there is an intermediate class of products that have been subjected to a process of refining without having reached such a degree of purity as to be properly classed as pure. The Minister of Finance has accordingly ruled that where the tariff distinguishes between impure and pure chemical products the former shall include only such as have been subjected to no laboratory process or operation for removing a part of the impurities, while under pure products shall be classified those entirely free from all extraneous substances. The intermediate class, including partially refined or purified products, is to be dutiable on the declared value at the ad valorem rate prescribed for the corresponding pure products.

INSECTICIDE LICENSES LIMITED

Retail dealers of insecticides are exempt from the licensing regulations issued by the United States Food Administration covering the wholesale trade in white arsenic and arsenic insecticides. The only companies required to obtain licenses are wholesalers and jobbers. This announcement was made to correct the impression of many retail merchants, including druggists, hardware dealels, retailers of patent medicines and others dealing in small quantities of arsenic, who have flooded C. W. Merrill, head of the chemical division of the Food Administration, with applications for licenses.

PLAN FOR WAR EMERGENCY TARIFF

There is much interest in the drug trade in reports that, if the United States Tariff Commission is able to work out a system of import duties to raise revenue for the present emergency and draft it in the form of emergency legislation which will remain in force only for the duration of the war, that Congress will approve it with little debate. It is known that the Tariff Commissioners have been making a study of this matter and it would not prove surprising if Congress called for a report with a view to bringing about certain changes in the tariff.

Drug & Chemical Markets

CHEMICALS ACTIVE IN LONDON

Strong Demand From Continent Indicates Scarcity Over There—British Manufacturers Behind in Deliveries—London Price Changes This Week.

(Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets.)

London, Dec. 18—More activity is noticeable this week, especially in chemicals. The larger demand for export to the continent for several British fine products indicates a growing scarcity there. Our manufacturers are unable to catch up with orders already on their books and decline for the most part to entertain fresh business.

Cabled reports from New York of advances in benzoates, acetanilid, hexamine, bromides and salicylates have given quite an impetus to business in all these lines which had been dormant and in some cases were obtainable at rates under lay-down cost. The rush to cover requirements has practically cleared the market of tired holdings and a good deal of business has been refused.

White arsenic powder has been steadily creeping up in price and continues in unabated demand. Its present first hand cost is nearly seven times higher than before the war. It is reported that the new crop of Egyptian gum arabic has been taken over in its entirety by the British Government.

Citric and tartaric acids are firmer and knowing that the Italian Government have both products now well under control it is to be inferred that the underlying conditions are now favorable to an advance.

Cream of tartar shipments from Palermo are being resumed on receipt of supplies of bicarbonate of soda from the United States. Temporary suspension of Italian manufacture was caused by the refusal of British authorities to grant export licenses.

The Shipping Ministry has allotted shipping facilities to Calcutta exporters of shellac for 200 tons monthly.

The Drug Auction was well supported. Two thousand pounds of castor were offered and 300 sold at a marked decline. The Hudson Bay Company's annual sale has not been announced.

There was an advance this week in the price of ammonium carbonate, gallic acid, sugar of milk, nutgalls and acetanilid.

There is a firmer tone in the market for antimony, honey, shellac and quillaja.

Ipecac, menthol and copper sulphate are easier.

Lower prices are named for Cape aloes, naphthol benzoate, resorcin and calcium lactate.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acetanilid, 5c
Balsam, Tolu, 4c
Castile Soap, Pure White, 11c
Chamomile Flowers, 5c
Cinchona Bark, Red Quills, 14c
Cocaine, Hydrochloride, 50c
Cramp Bark, 25c
Glycerin, C. P., Bulk, Cans, 1c
Hexamethylenetetramine, 15c
Milk Sugar, Powdered, 2c
Oil of Sandalwood, West Indian, 25c
Malefern, $2
Neroli, Bigarade, Artificial, $5@$10
Wormseed, 70c
Tin Bichloride, 6¼c
Tin Oxide, 17c

Declined

Alcohol, Denatured, 4c
Henbane Leaves, $2
Menthol, Japanese, 3c
Thymol Crystals, U. S. P., 50c
Oil of Caraway, 25c
Orange, West Indian, Italian, 10c

The probable commandeering of various drugs by the Federal Government is causing apprehension in the trade as to future supplies. The movement will, however, receive the hearty support of all as an aid in winning the war. There has been little activity in drugs and pharmaceuticals. Higher prices and the continued uncertainty here and abroad relative to the action of the war trade board tends to conservatism.

A feature of the market for botanical drugs was a sharp decline in the price of henbane leaves. Herbs remained unchanged. The tendency is toward higher prices. Roots were quiet under a moderate demand, but prices were firmly sustained, owing to small spot supplies. Balsams were quiet, with exception of tolu which advanced sharply. No developments of interest occurred in berries and beans, and trading was slow at former prices. Flowers lacked animation but prices were steady.

Medicinal gums continue scarce and firm, influenced by prices in the primary markets where supplies of certain varieties are being held for lack of transportation.

Miscellaneous drugs have been in light request and no developments of interest are expected until after the first of the year. There were some advances and a few reductions in essential oils.

Acetanilid—A better inquiry and smaller supplies, led to an advance of 5c a pound. Sellers quoted 75c a pound which resulted in fair sales of chemically pure supplies in barrels.

Alcohol, Denatured—Keener selling competition caused prices to decline 4c a pound. Offerings by leading firms ranged from 73c@74c a gallon. Some sellers were accepting orders below this price.

Balsam, Tolu—Notwithstanding the lack of interest by buyers, the market advanced, owing to curtailment of supplies. Holders named 73c to 95c a pound.

Caffeine, Alkaloid—Makers quoted $12 a pound in bulk. Offerings were limited. Supplies held by second hands are small and substantial premiums over manufacturers' quotations were asked for spot stock.

Castile Soap—Small importations and firmer primary prices caused an advance of 11c a pound on pure white stock. Many importers offered spot lots at 40c, but others refused to book orders under 50c a pound.

Chamomile Flowers, Roman—Scant stocks and strong advices from primary sources resulted in an advance of 5c a pound. Importers are quoting $1.25@$1.30 a pound but sales were light.

Cinchona Bark—A further shrinkage of stocks resulted in an advance of 14c a pound on whole and broken red quills. In most quarters, sellers refused to accept bids under 74c@80c for whole, and 79c@86c a pound for red quills. Yellow cinchona, prices closed nominal in the absence of offerings.

Cocaine, Hydrochloride—Manufacturers advanced the price 50c a pound, based on dearth of coca leaves and higher cost of production. Leading makers are quoting $9.25 an ounce for supplies of large crystals granular or powdered in bulk, while flaky crystals are quoted at $9.

Codeine—The demand was moderate and makers repeated former prices of $8.85 an ounce for spot supplies of sulphate in bulk.

Codliver Oil—Shippers at primary markets announce that in case no tin is obtainable, barrels will not be lined. This will cause loss by leakage while in transit, which will fall on the consignees. Newfoundland oil is held at $76@$80 and Norwegian at $125@$140.

Cramp Bark—A further marked decrease in the supply and a steady demand led to an advance of 25c a pound for genuine bark. Many dealers offered moderate quantities at 55c, but others turned down bids below 60c a pound.

Fish Berries—Smaller supplies and a better inquiry caused 1c a pound advance. Offerings were light at 11c while in most quarters sellers are naming 12c@13c a pound, as to quality.

Formaldehyde—The market closed firmer and ½c a pound higher. First hands are quoting 19c@20c a pound. An order for about 120 tons was reported booked by a leading producer at 20c a pound for export. Other sales were booked at 21½c.

Glycerin, Chemically Pure—The market was unsettled by freer offerings. Makers in the East offered supplies in bulk, drums added, at 69c@69½c, and in cans at 70½c @71c a pound while for delivery over months of January to May inclusive several refiners quoted 66c@67c a pound in bulk drums included.

Henbane Leaves—Large holders cut prices in order to realize. Sales were reported at $2 a pound, showing a net loss for the week of $2.70 a pound for domestic leaves.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Prices advanced 15c a pound in response to a better demand. Some dealers named 95c minimum, but others rejected bids under $1 a pound.

Menthol—The market for Japanese supplies eased off 3c a pound. Importers quoted from $3.15@$3.20 a pound but offerings of small lots were reported at concessions. Accumulation of supplies was chiefly responsible.

Mercury—Prices closed firm with the trend upward, based on a further curtailment of stocks and broadening of the demand. Leading selling agents repeated former quotations of $115 a flask of 75 pounds. Exports of mercury from the San Luis district of Mexico to the United States for the first nine months of this year amounted to $57,202.

Milk Sugar—Small stocks and the high cost of production brought an announcement from leading manufacturers of an advance of 2c a pound. Makers are now quoting 46c@47c a pound in barrels. Holdings by second hands have diminished and are now held at 50c@52c a pound.

Morphine—Makers quoted $12.80 an ounce for supplies of sulphate in bulk, 5-ounce cans included.

Oil of Caraway—In response to lower prices on caraway seed, the oil eased off 25c a pound. Offerings were more liberal and at the lower quotations, $8@$8.40 a pound, buying orders increased.

Oil of Cloves—Dealers named $3.70 for supplies in cans and $3.85 a pound for bottles.

Oil of Mace—Under an active demand, prices ruled firm at $2.40 a pound, but sales were limited. The market is practically bare of expressed oil.

Oil of Orange—Owing to larger stocks and keener selling competition there was a drop of 10c, to $2@$2.25 a pound on West Indian and $2.60@$2.68 for Italian oil.

Oil of Sandalwood—Prices closed 25c a pound higher on West Indian oil, based on decreased stocks and a firmer primary market. Sellers quoted $10.65@$11 a pound as to brand. Large exports are reported.

Oil of Wormseed—An advance of 70c a pound was attributed to the smallness of stocks. Holders named from $8.70@$9 a pound, as to brand.

Opium—Large purchases were made by the Government, but prices were not affected. Supplies of U. S. P. in cases remained nominal at $30 a pound. Powdered and granular ruled firm, importers offering supplies sparingly at $32 a pound.

Quinine—Higher prices for cinchona bark and efforts of consumers to increase their stocks on reports that the Government might commandeer the supply of quinine led to a firmer market. Domestic manufacturers continued to quote 75c an ounce for sulphate, covering lots of 100 ounces and over, in one delivery. Orders for forward delivery are refused.

Saccharin—In response to some realizing by holders and freer offerings at lower prices for shipment after the first of the year, soluble closed easier at $35@$37. For insoluble, $40@$42 a pound was quoted.

Sandarac Gum—Increased activity and stronger advices from primary markets caused an advance of 1c a pound. Offerings of spot parcels were made at 49c@50c a pound.

Silver Nitrate—The higher price of silver caused a rise of ½c a pound on nitrate spot supplies. Manufacturers quoted 53¾c an ounce. The supply is growing smaller and the demand is increasing.

Thymol Crystals—The market eased off 50c a pound owing to lack of demand. Holders quoted $17@$17.50 a pound for U. S. P. spot lots.

Tin Bichloride—The acute scarcity of tin forced up prices 6¾c a pound, leading makers now quoting 25c@ 25½c a pound. In the event of a continued dearth of stocks of tin, higher prices may be expected.

Tin Oxide—Leading manufacturers advanced prices 17c a pound. The rise was attributed to an acute scarcity of tin. Offerings were moderate at 85c@85½c for 500 pound barrels.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION'S OFFICERS

The board of canvassers have reported the results of the election of the American Pharmaceutical Association as follows:

President Charles H. LaWall of Philadelphia; first vice-president, F. W. Nitardy of Denver, second vice-president, T. J. Bradley of Boston; third vice-president, Francis Hemm of St. Louis; members of the council, C. A. Mayo of New York, Charles E. Caspari of St. Louis, and Charles Holzhauer of Newark, N. J. (recently deceased).

BRITISH COMMANDEER OIL-SEED SUPPLIES

The American Consul General at London cables that the food ministry orders all factories engaged in crushing oils from seeds, nuts and kernels placed at Controller's disposal, all oil cakes and meals on hand November 30, and all stocks produced after that date. Also takes possession on December 1 of all babassu seed, castor seed, copra, cotton seed, ground nuts, hempseed, illipe, kapok seed, linseed, mowrah seed. niger seed, palm kernels, poppy seed, rapeseed, shea nuts, soya beans, sunflower seed, sesame seed in stock and imported thereafter; does not apply to holders of less than 5 tons. All hardened fats manufactured by hydrogenation to be placed at disposal of Food Controller after November 30.

GINSENG MARKET DULL

The market for ginseng in Hongkong and the China field generally at present is depressed and dealers look for little revival in the trade until well toward Chinese New Year. Usually there is a quickening in the trade as cool weather comes on, but so far this year, and in spite of the high exchange value of silver which ought to stimulate the trade, the sale of the root has been much below normal. Arrivals at Hongkong have been below normal and the demand has not kept pace with the supply. An auction of a lot of American root on consignment a month ago brought fair prices. Two days later a similar lot of as good if not better root sold for little more than half the price brought by the first lot, and private sales made later were on a still lower level.

PRODUCTION OF HYDRATED LIME

The production of hydrated lime in the United States in 1916, according to an official report was 730,705 tons, valued at $3,697,601, an increase of 26 per cent. in quantity and 54 per cent. in value. The percentage of increase in quantity was greater than in any of the three preceding years but less than that in 1912, which was 37 per cent. The percentage of total lime represented by hydrated lime in 1916 was 18.2 per cent. more than 1915, showing that the relative demand for hydrated lime continued to increase. The average price per ton, after declining as a whole from 1911 to 1915, exceeded $5 in 1916 for the first time. Hydrated lime sold in the United States in 1916 (short tons): Alabama, 6,780; Indiana, 22,615; Maryland, 31,913; Missouri, 24,647; New York, 10,909; Ohio, 351,792; Pennsylvania, 126,890; Tennessee, 14,634; Texas, 14,575; West Virginia, 48,309; other states (16), 77,641.

The increase in demand for hydrated lime is indicated by the continued increase in number of active hydrating plants. There were 89 operated in 1916, an increase of five, compared with increases of two in each of the three preceding years.

FOREIGN TRADE UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

Burwell S. Cutler, in his first annual report as chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, reviews in an exhaustive manner the foreign trade of the country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which it refers to as "our greatest year in foreign trade." The statistics are arranged to show the growth of trade month by month since 1913, so that the effect of the war may be easily traced.

Considerable space is given to the unusual activities of the Bureau during the year that resulted from the entrance of the United States into the war, these activities including the organization of a staff for licensing exports, work in connection with the tin plate conservation campaign, the collection of information concerning the foreign embargo legislation, the facilitation of imports of raw materials from Russia, the protection of America trademarks in foreign countries, and numerous others, all of which were carried on by the regular Bureau staff, except the export license work, for which volunteer work was accepted from the outside. The report says:

"Our attitude toward the markets in non-belligerent countries has changed as a matter of course. Trade with them must now be conducted with a careful and patriotic deference to the successful prosecution of the war. Preparations that we make to hold our place in those markets and to expand our opportunities must be made for the time being with strict reference to policies which govern our political relations. However, it is confidently expected that our trade with South America, the Far East, South Africa and with Australia will not be too seriously interfered with and that we may reap in the future the benefits of having cultivated those markets so assiduously and intelligently during the past few years.

"Important as it is that we hold our own advantage in these and other markets, we must not lose sight of the fact that all such advantages are likely to disappear if we do not come out of the war victoriously."

Attention is called to the increased extent to which foreign markets have been studied through the agency of traveling special agents. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 13 such agents in the employ of the Bureau, while at the close of the year this staff had been doubled. The information collected by these agents helps American manufacturers to extend their trade now and is also aimed to help them prepare for trade after the war.

OPIUM CROP OF GREEK MACEDONIA

Consul Horton of Saloniki writes the Department of Commerce that the regions of Langaza, north of Saloniki, and of the peninsula of Chalcidice, southeast of that city, are the only regions in Greece that have raised the poppy this year.

These regions during 1917 have produced about 1,000 okes (2,820 pounds) of opium, representing about 20 cases. Conditions for the sowing of poppy were unusually favorable during the fall of 1916, the weather being exceptionally fine; and the harvesting in June and July of this year was accomplished under very favorable weather.

Prices opened in June with the rate of 110 drachmas per oke ($7.53 per pound) for very moist opium, which amounts to about 130 drachmas per oke ($8.90 per pound) of opium having the normal degree of moisture. In July, the first arrivals of the crop were sold in Saloniki at the rate of 155 drachmas per oke ($10.61 per pound), and in August the price was quoted at 190 drachmas per oke ($13 per pound). The last transaction of the local market, made in September, was concluded at the rate of 290 drachmas per oke ($19.84 per pound). At the present time holders are demanding 350 drachmas per oke ($23.95 per pound).

The stocks on the market at present consist of about 90 cases, of which 10 are of Greek origin with 14 to 15 per cent. of morphine; 60 of Turkish origin with 12 per cent. of morphine; and 20 of Bulgarian origin with 13 to 14 per cent. of morphine. Export permits for opium of enemy origin, i. e., Bulgarian and Turkish, which have been in Saloniki since 1914 and 1915, were delivered this year by the allied authorities with less difficulty and much more frequently than in 1916. That is the reason for the very heavy reduction of stocks.

A still stronger price increase is foreseen, both on account of the scarcity of the article and of the fact that the drought this year has prevented the sowing of poppy. Moreover, the New York and London markets, which give the tone to the local one, are announcing higher prices each week, and are at present quoting much higher rates than those prevailing in Saloniki.

ALCOHOL MUST BE MEDICATED

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has again ruled that non-beverage alcohol cannot be dispensed to persons who do not hold permits whether upon physician's prescription or otherwise, except in quantities of a pint or less and on condition that the alcohol is first medicated. He says: "Information has been received that pharmacists are dispensing so-called non-beverage alcohol produced after September 9 and tax paid at $2.20 per proof gallon on physician's prescriptions, without medication under the formulae set forth in T. D. 2576.

"Attention is hereby called to the fact that under T. D. 2559 as modified by T. D. 2576 non-beverage alcohol can not be dispensed to persons who do not hold permits, whether upon physician's prescription or otherwise, except in quantities of a pint or less, and on condition that the alcohol is first medicated according to one of the 10 formulae set forth in T. D. 2576.

"The so-called non-beverage alcohol taxable at the rate of $2.20 per proof gallon must not, therefore, be dispensed under a physician's prescription, unless in the compounding thereof the same is so medicated as to render it absolutely unfit for use as a beverage. In case of prescription compounding, the druggist will be held responsible as to the sufficiency of the medication."

SPAIN'S ESSENTIAL OIL OUTPUT

There is no Spanish embargo on exports of essential oils such as penny-royal, rosemary, sage, thyme and lavender, the production of which is largely destined for foreign markets, and shipment of which is made direct from Spain to the United States, France and elsewhere. These oils are produced especially in the regions of Murcia and Malaga, where many medicinal herbs are grown for domestic consumption and export. As comparatively little use is made in Spain of several oils derived from the plants mentioned and other oil-producing herbs, the local market is limited; but the industry may be developed indefinitely in view of the favorable climatic conditions of those sections of Spain where the plants flourish. In 1916 the declared exports of essential oils from Malaga to the United States were valued at $176,164; those from Almeria, at $21,920; and those from Barcelona, at $13,220.

INCREASE IN PIG TIN IMPORTS

Imports of pig tin and palm oil, both of which are essentials in the manufacture of tin plate, each showed an increase for the 10 months ending October 31, 1917, as compared with the corresponding period in 1916, while exports of domestic tin plates and terne plates showed a decrease. The figures are as follows:

	1916 Pounds	1917 Pounds
Imports of palm oil.....	24,976,245	33,703,671
Imports of pig tin.....	121,048,537	126,125,792
Exports of tin plates and terne plates	433,090,173	421,137,657

During October, the Argentine and Canada were the largest customers for tin plate, the former country leading in this respect for the first time.

Practically all of the October imports of palm oil came from England, although this commodity originates on the west coast of Africa. Pig tin imports were chiefly from the Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements and England, in the order named. It is understood that the larger part of the importations of tin from England is Straits tin.

Heavy Chemical Markets

SODA ASH HIGHER ON SCANT SUPPLY

Factors in the New York Market Making Contracts In Important Heavy Chemicals for 1918—Caustic Soda Unsettled—Acids In Demand.

With the exception of acids and soda ash the condition of the New York market on heavy chemicals is about the same as a week ago. All acids have been in strong demand and sulphuric appears to be the only acid in the general list that has failed to keep pace with the consumer demand. Few large orders have been placed for any of the important heavy chemicals in the general list. Soda ash is said to be in scant supply and prices have advanced.

Factors have been busily engaged in making contracts for next year and the spot market has been neglected. Judging by the prices, the condition for the early part of 1918 will be firm and active, with the exception of caustic soda which is still in an unsettled condition insofar as prices for next year are concerned.

Acetic acid has been in steady demand, and because of a scarcity of the 99 per cent. glacial, several dealers are asking slightly higher prices. On the other varieties of acetic, prices are quotably unchanged. The demand for nitric has fallen off somewhat, but because of a stronger undertone, holders of spot stocks have not lowered the price. Muriatic acid is holding steady on all degrees, and while lower prices have been heard for some degrees, the quantities have been in small lots and these figures did not reflect the actual condition of the New York market. Prices quoted for spot sulphuric are practically nominal. The market for alums is firm. A better consumer call is noted for bleaching powder.

Much strength continues to be manifested in the market on acetate of lime. Spot supplies of all degrees of caustic potash are light, and with a steady demand from consumers, prices are holding steady and firm. Nitrate of soda has not been in very strong demand, and several holders were quoting lower prices at the close.

Acid, Acetic—Consumers are sufficiently supplied until the last of the year. Spot stocks are light, and the inquiry is heavy, giving a stronger undertone to the market. Prices at the close were: The 99 per cent., glacial 36½c@38c a pound; the 80 per cent., pure acetic 19c@21c a pound; the 70 per cent., 14c@15c a pound; the 56 per cent., test 11½c@12c a pound, and the 28 per cent., test 5½c@6¾c a pound.

Acid, Muriatic—Closing figures for this acid were: 1½c to 2c a pound for the 18 degree; 2c to 2¼c a pound for the 20 degree, and 2½c to 2¾c a pound for the 22 degree. The demand continues strong and with spot supplies light there is still the bullish feeling prevailing that has been noticed for some time.

Acid, Nitric—The local market has not been especially strong during the week, and from several directions lower prices have been heard. The inquiry from all parts of the country continues heavy and the majority of large holders are not inclined to lower prices to any material extent. Figures named in most directions were 8½c a pound for the 40 degree, and 9c@9½c a pound for the 42 degree.

Acid, Sulphuric—There is very little of any degree of sulphuric acid available in the New York market and prices named for spot and nearby are practically nominal. Prices heard are: 2c@3c a pound for the 66 degree; 1½c @2c a pound for the 60 degree and 1¼c@1¾c a pound for the 50 degree.

Alums—In quantity the following were closing prices on alums: Ammonium lump, on spot, 4¼c@4½c a pound; potassium lump, 8½c@9c a pound; potassium chrome, 25c@28c a pound, and ammonium chrome, 18c@20c a pound.

Aluminum Sulphate—Offerings on this material continue to be made freely. There has not been a great deal of buying during the week as it appears that consumers are fairly well supplied for the balance of the year. The commercial grade of this material is quoted at 2c@3c a pound, but in some quarters as low as 1¾c a pound continues to be heard. The iron free, or the high grade material is 3c@4c a pound, with a possibility of shading on firm bids.

Bleaching Powder—Bleaching powder is stronger this week, and few sales have passed at less than 2c a pound for the 27-pound tare. Several holders are asking as high as 2¼c a pound. The inquiry is improving daily. Makers are not quoting freely on positions for next year.

Calcium Acetate—The demand continues so pressing for acetate of lime that producers are still having trouble in filling orders promptly. The spot market remains steady with prices unchanged at $6.00@$6.05 per hundred pounds. A number of large contracts have been made for delivery over the early part of 1918.

Copper Sulphate—The New York market continues weak as it appears that users have sufficient stocks to last over the balance of the year. For a month or more there has been heavy buying, and now holders are offering spot goods at 9⅛c a pound for the 98-99 per cent., large blue vitriol, which is a decline of nearly ½c a pound from quotations of a week ago.

Lead Acetate—For delivery until the last of this month 18c@19c a pound now prevails for the white crystals, and 16½c@17½c a pound for the granulated, according to quantity. The demand is steady, but no large additional orders have been placed during the week.

Magnesite—The spot market closed at $50@$55 a ton, f. o. b. New York, and $40@$45 a ton, f. o. b. mines, California. There has been a steady and strong call for magnesite for some time and the undertone of the market is decidedly firmer.

Potash, Caustic—A strong call is noted for the various grades of caustic potash, and according to several factors the spot market has been pretty well cleaned up. Despite the fact that a number of producers are increasing their output, the production is not equal to the demand. Prices are unchanged at 64c@65c a pound for the 70-75 per cent. material, and 84c@85c a pound for the 88-92 per cent. The 80-85 per cent. is unchanged at 82½c@85c a pound.

Potassium Bichromate—Holders are quoting with some firmness at 44c@44¾c a pound, but on a firm bid there is a possibility of shading the inside price. The undertone of the market appears firmer, although no large spot orders have been placed. For some time there has been a good inquiry but it appears that prices asked are still unattractive to users. Supplies are in good quantity and a general break may occur unless business improves.

Potassium Prussiate—The local condition continues tight as the demand is heavy with supplies barely sufficient to take care of the business, especially the yellow. Importers of the Japanese stocks say that despite the fact that the production is being increased makers are still behind in their orders. Dealers are quoting firmly on the red at $2.25@$2.60 a pound, and from $1.25 to $1.30 a pound for the yellow.

Saltpetre—No price changes have been reported on either grade of saltpetre. The demand is steady and supplies are ample to take care of all the business now being placed. Prices named in most directions were 28½c @29½c a pound for the granulated and 31c@32c a pound for the crystals.

Soda Ash—Soda ash was decidedly firmer at the close. The demand from consumers everywhere has picked up, and with not a great deal to be had on spot, holders have advanced the price. At the close $2.90 per hundred was the flat price named for stocks in bags, and it is not thought that any shading could be done. For materials in barrels $3.10 per hundred was the figure named, and there was every indication that prices would go higher. For next year, $3.30@$3.35 per hundred has been heard, and these prices would indicate that a firm condition is expected.

Soda, Caustic—There has not been any great amount of interest in spot caustic during the week, as chief concern is now centering on contracts. Because of a very

unsettled condition numerous and wide price ranges have been heard. From several directions, 7c a pound was the figure heard, but at the same time, ½c lower was named. Quantity would be the determining factor. For January delivery, 6½c a pound is the price generally heard.

Sodium Nitrate—The market rules quiet. Spot supplies are not heavy but sufficient to take care of more business. From some quarters, $4.60 per hundred pounds was heard for the crude, although some continue to hold at $4.75. The refined is unchanged at 6¾c@6⅞c a pound. This is generally a quiet season of the year on this material. Inquiries, however, are good, and more trading is shortly expected.

MALLINCKRODT CO.'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the company December 19th, at the home office in St. Louis. The year 1917 marks the completion of a half century as a successful business organization, the company having been formed December 19, 1867.

The annual banquet, held in conjunction with the half century celebration, took place at the Mercantile Club of St. Louis. About a hundred officials of the company attended among whom were A. A. Wasserscheid, sales manager, New York; H. T. Jarrett, General Manager, New York; J. H. A. Fink, Assistant Manager, New York; L. P. Goodwin, representative in New Jersey; George F. Applin, representative in Philadelphia and L. G. Ryan, manager of the branch at Montreal, Canada

Chief among the addresses were those of Edward Mallinckrodt, president of the company and L. Biebinger, secretary. Mr. Mallinckrodt was presented with a bronze tablet of his likeness by the gathering. Mr. L. G. Blakesley of St. Louis office acted as toastmaster.

OUTLOOK IN FERTILIZERS

A review of conditions in the fertilizer trade by the *American Fertilizer* says:

"Tankage and blood have been fairly active; the demand has been from scattered localities. Some producers are now seeking a higher level.

"Bones and ground bone have also been offered in limited quantities, and producers are showing a disposition gradually to advance their quotations.

"Sulphate of ammonia, through a lack of offerings, has been a quiet item during the interval.

"Nitrate of soda has been fairly active, but we understand most of the business accomplished has been on resale lots, of which there have been several on the market."

GOVERNMENT BUYS ALL WOOD ALCOHOL

The War Industries Board and fifteen wood alcohol refiners have reached an agreement by which the total output of wood alcohol of the United States will be purchased by the Government If any of this alcohol is sold to private consumers it must be obtained from the Government through a system of licenses. Applications for licenses to purchase any of the product must be made by private consumers to the War Industries.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Adonidin, Chloride, Solution, 15c
Balm of Gilead Buds, 5c
Benzaldehyde, 50c
Bloodroot, 8c@15c
Canary Seed, South American, 2c
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 50c
  Hydrochloride, 50c
Conium Leaves, 35c
Gelatin, White Silver Label, 15c
Ipecac Root, 25c
  Powdered, 15c
Jalap Root, 10c
  Powdered, 15c
Larkspur Seed, 10c
  Powdered, 5c
Mastic, 5c
Matico Leaves, 30c
Oil, Cassia, 50c
  Mace, Distilled, 50c
  Neatsfoot, 35c
  Olive, Malaga, 35c
  Sandalwood, East India, $1
  Sassafras, 35c
Potassium Permanganate, 15c
Spirit, Ether, 20c
Squill Root, White, 10c
Vanillin, 5c@10c
Violet Flowers, $1.10
White Pine Bark, 10c

Declined

Alcohol, 95 p.c., U.S.P., 5c
  Denatured, 5c
Balsam, Peru, 50c
Caraway, 15c
Henbane Leaves, $2.50
Iron Phosphate, 5c
  Pyrophosphate, 5c
Musk Root, $1
Oil, Bergamot, 25c
  Caraway, 50c
  Cottonseed, 5c
  Lavender Flowers, 75c
  Orange, Sweet, 50c
Poppy Seed, Blue, 5c
Potassium Acetate, 15c
Serpentaria (Virginia Snake Root), 5c

BRITISH SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

The report of the executive committee of the British Sulphate of Ammonia Association states that the association now occupies the position of sole seller of sulphate for export and for munitions. The cost of all raw materials and labor has enormously increased, and a further rise of 10s per ton in the price of sulphuric acid took place, but a definite assurance has been obtained from the Ministry of Munitions that prices for acid will not be further raised. There has been a further rise in the cost of bags.

In the early part of the year, particulars of an invention for neutralizing the free acid in sulphate were received by the association. Although the process in question may not prove suitable, it has given rise to experiments which it is hoped will lead to the production of acid free sulphate in the future.

The demand for sulphate last spring was enormous. It was so heavy that stocks were reduced to 10,000 tons at the beginning of May, against a normal stock of about 30,000 tons.

LOWER PRICES FOR CYANIDE

Distinctly easier conditions are reported in the cyanide market by mining, metallurgical and engraving companies. Supplies of cyanide, which is virtually indispensable in the recovery of values from some metallic ores, are reported to be plentiful at fifty-five cents a pound in 100-pound lots, compared with prices which ran as high as $2 only a few months ago.

Part of the reduction in price is ascribed to new plants, recently erected at St. Albans, Va., by the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, starting to manufacture cyanide on a large scale. This company also owns plants at Niagara Falls and Perth Amboy. Manufacturers of explosives are large buyers of silver metal, which they use to make fulminate of silver.

QUICKSILVER STOCKS LOW

Shipments of quicksilver from the Pacific Coast have been delayed by storms and railroad congestion and the demand, especially from the Government which is said to be in the market for twenty-six tons, has depleted stocks here and advanced the price.

The stock of the Estorge Drug Company, New Iberia, La., was damaged by fire, last week, to the extent of $100,000. Insurance $70,000.

The salicylic acid plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Newark, Del., was destroyed by an explosion and fire, last week. Loss $100,000.

The Lambert Chemical Company, St. Louis, has been incorporated. The capital is given as $30,000 with $17,000 paid in. W. H. Lambert holds 86 shares.

The Barrett Company has issued a booklet on sulphate of ammonia, its source, production and use. It describes the coke-making process and the recovery of ammonia from coal gas.

Zinsser & Co., who have signified intention to take part in the conference for standardization of dyestuffs and colors, called by H. Gardner McKerrow for Jan. 22, are located at Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The Bothamley Dyestuff Corporation, Manhattan, has been incorporated with 1,000 shares of common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,000; incorporators: G. Bothamley, S. M. Schatzkin and M. F. Burns, No. 16 East 63d street.

H. P. Herrfeldt & Co. say of seeds and herbs: "The entire list is practically without change. Mustards, yellow and brown, hold very firm on account of small stocks and inability to get fresh shipments. Greek Sage remains unchanged. Laurel leaves slightly firmer, stocks here being very small."

Color & Dyestuff Markets

MANY BASIC PRODUCTS SCARCE

Situation in Toluol and Phenol Becoming Acute—In the General List of Intermediates and Colors Business Is Dull—Price Changes.

Stock-taking, the approach of the Holidays and a general lack of interest on the part of buyers have all been factors in the local market during the week. In the majority of cases, prices for spot goods have not changed. Manufacturers, as well as consumers, have been showing considerable caution in trading because of the uncertainty of transportation.

Government requirements of some of the items are still dominant as in the case of toluol and phenol. These two products have attracted chief interest in this market for some time, and there is very little toluol on the open market at any price. The phenol situation also is acute insofar as available supplies in the open market are concerned.

Dye bases and dyewoods are quiet and few price changes have been noted because no large cargoes have reached this port from primary points and importers are quoting firmly on stocks they have in hand regardless of the consumer demand. Albumen continues firm. The supply has been insufficient for some time to take care of the demand. Prices for spot and nearby cochineal are unchanged. Trading in cutch is limited on account of a shortage of spot stocks in this market. There is a good demand for divi divi, and while several small lots have passed at lower levels than those of a week ago, the majority of importers are quoting firmly at previous figures. Users of all grades of gambier have been buying heavily and the spot market is pretty well cleaned out, with consumers now directing their attention to prices for 1918. It appears that consumers of indigo are fairly well stocked and slightly lower prices are heard on spot. Logwood, all fustic and sumac are now in good demand and the market closed strong and steady with prices unchanged.

Naphthionic acid is moving slowly. Sulphanilic acid has retained the strength that has been noted for some time, and several dealers complain of their inability to fill orders promptly on account of the heavy demand, but factors have not altered their prices materially. Aniline oil is neglected and liberal offerings are being made at lower levels than those of a week ago. Aniline oil for red is in fair demand. The market is at a standstill on benzol.

Albumen—The prevailing price is 54c@58c a pound, for the domestic blood; 63c@65c a pound for the imported blood, and $1.05@$1.10 a pound for the imported (Chinese) egg. Despite importations of the egg, there is little available in this market on spot as the supplies go into immediate consumption and several large orders have not yet been filled.

Cochineal—The local market on this material has been quiet, but regardless of the light demand, prices have not declined. Factors are taking stock and there is not much interest in trading. Prices at the close were 53c@56c a pound for the silver; 55c@59c a pound for the rosy black, and 54c@55c a pound for the gray black.

Cutch—Business is greatly restricted on all grades of cutch on account of light spot stocks in this market. The demand is heavy from all directions and according to prices heard for 1918, a firm condition will prevail for the first half of the year. Rangoon in boxes was quoted at 19c@20c a pound; the liquid steady and unchanged at 9½c@10c a pound, and the tablets in exceptionally strong demand at 11½c @13c a pound, depending upon quantity.

Divi Divi—The strong consumer demand that has been noted for several weeks continues and prices are holding firm. In the majority of cases, importers are asking a flat price of $60 a ton. Business has passed, however, at $62 a ton and in one instance $64 was obtained for a good quantity. Arrivals have been improving lately, but there has been no accumulation of stocks. At the present time, importers are not quoting on any position for 1918.

Gambier—An active market has been noted during the interval, but prices have not changed. There is a heavy inquiry from consumers as to the outlook for next year, and in the majority of instances holders are quoting about the same prices as for spot. Prices closed at 20c@21c a pound for the common gambier; 10c@11c a pound for the 25 per cent., tan material; cubes No. 1, 24c@25c a pound, and cubes No. 2, 21c@21½c a pound.

Indigo—Consumers are well stocked for the balance of this year and there is not much buying interest at the present time. The inquiry is heavy for next year and factors are quoting firmly at approximately the same price levels as for spot. Although supplies are not large, more business could be handled. Prices are 30c@32c a pound for spot and nearby wool indigo, and 50c@54c a pound for the cotton.

Logwood—The demand is increasing daily for logwood and importers are bringing large stocks from primary points. The Mexican sticks (Campeache), were quoted at $40 a ton, with a possibility of $35 being accepted. The 51-degree extract was held unchanged at 9½c@12c a pound, with the logwood chips unchanged at 3c a pound.

Fustic—Consumers are showing much interest in contracts for next year, but on account of the probable Government needs for this material only nominal quotations are made for January-March which indicates that the market will remain firm Prices are unchanged this week with the sticks quoted at $45@$50 a ton; the solid at 25c@26c a pound and the chips at 4½c@5c a pound. The demand for spot has fallen off slightly as users are waiting to see what their needs will be after inventory is taken.

Sumac—Prices have advanced slightly on the Sicilian owing to shortage. Although a sale passed at $90 a ton during the week, the price generally heard is $94@$98 a ton. There was a comparatively large arrival but the supply went into immediate consumption. The Virginia material is unchanged at $50@$59 a ton, depending on quantity.

Coal-Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—The spot is being neglected as consumers are directing attention to contract business, and it seems that users are sufficiently stocked to take care of their needs for the balance of the year. The crude was quoted on spot at $1.15@$1.25 a pound, and the refined at $1.75 to $1.80 a pound.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The outside price appears to be 34c a pound, and producers still have their hands full in turning out stocks to take care of the large orders. From one or two directions 32c a pound has been heard as the inside price and few sales have passed at less than 32c. The Government is still a large buyer of this material.

Aniline Oil and Salts—A listless market is reported on every hand for the oil, and liberal offerings are now being made at 25c@26c a pound, drums extra. Perhaps on a firm bid even 24c a pound would be accepted. The figure heard for contracts over 1918 is 26c a pound. Despite the good inquiry for spot material, few large orders have developed. The salts continue in fairly good demand and prices are 33c@34c a pound. Aniline oil for red is quoted with some firmness at $1.15 a pound, and a good demand is noted for this material.

Benzidine—There appears to be no shortage of stocks in this market and although the demand is by no means heavy holders have not lowered the price for the reason that the inquiry is sufficiently strong to cause much optimism as to the immediate future. The closing price for the base was unchanged at $1.85@$1.90 a pound, while the figures for the sulphate were $1.45@$1.60 a pound, depending upon quantity wanted.

Benzol—This product has been neglected for a long time and there is nothing to indicate any immediate improvement. It is said that contracts for 1918 have been

offered as low as 36c a gallon with few takers. The price named for spot material is in the neighborhood of 45c a gallon.

Naphthalene—There is a better inquiry for spot naphthalene, but on account of difficulty in locating large spot supplies in this market trading is restricted on the good grade of flakes. For more than a month there has been heavy buying and the spot market is about cleaned up. The nominal price named by large factors at the close was 9¾c a pound. Spot naphthalene balls are unchanged from the price of last week, 9¾c@10¼c a pound, with prices for the early part of next year, 9½c@9¾c a pound. The balls have been in steady demand during the week.

Dinitrotoluol—The heavy inquiries reported for dinitrotoluol last week have developed into orders and at the close the market was again in a tight condition with few offerings being made on spot. Prices heard have ranged between 55c and 60c a pound, and it could not be learned that any sales had passed below 55c. Dealer speculation has been keen.

Para-amidophenol—Various prices have been heard in this market on para-amidophenol because of the unsettled condition, and while in some cases the figures have been lower than those of the previous week, it is not thought that very large spot supplies are available at less than $4.50 a pound for the base, and the hydrochloride is quoted in most directions at the same level. The outside price heard is $5.50 a pound. No change is heard for contracts for January-March and the quotation remains at $4.20@$4.30 a pound for both grades. It is reported that several new producers have recently entered the field.

Phenol—Very little spot is available in this market as the Government continues to command the bulk of the output. The comparatively few sales that have passed were made at 53c@53½c a pound. Some of the dealers continue to do business in the regular way, but always with the understanding that the Government may commandeer the stocks in transit. Consumers throughout the country are much concerned over the future condition, but makers are not quoting because they have no way of knowing what further steps the Government will take.

Betanaphthol—In the main prices are unchanged from last week. The U. S. P. is in good demand and holders are quoting firmly at $1.25@$1.50 a pound, depending on quantity and buyer. For the technical, 62c a pound was heard from one source. The majority of holders, however, are quoting at 65c@70c a pound. The sublimed remains steady at 85c@90c a pound.

Toluidine—From 90c to $1.00 a pound is the price for the ortho toluidine on spot, and the majority of sellers are asking from $2.00 to $2.25 a pound for the para on spot, with $2.10@$2.15 as the contract price for next year. There is a steady demand and a strong inquiry for both grades.

Toluol—There is nothing new to report on toluol. It is said that now and then a sale is recorded around $3.00 a gallon, but there is so little on spot that there is practically no market at all. The Government has pretty well cleaned up the output and only a few small scattering lots are to be located anywhere. Makers say it is impossible for them to name any prices for next year as from present indications the entire output will be taken by the Government.

NEW DISCOVERY IN DYEWOOD EXTRACTS

C. R. Delaney, chemical engineer of J. S. Young & Co., Hanover, Pa., made the announcement at the convention of Southern Textile Manufacturers at Greenville, S. C., on Monday of this week, that his company has "developed a method of manufacture of dyewood extracts for dyeing cotton and union goods, and this includes cotton and wool, cotton and silk and ordinary shoddy that will be revolutionary in its relation to the dyeing industry. This actually means that we have at last been able to produce upon a preliminary scale a method of dyeing for natural colors which was very largely the only particular advantage that the majority of the artificial colors enjoy."

MARKET BREVITIES

Carbolic acid valued at $455,112 cleared from this port during October for various foreign countries.

Exports of bergamot oil from Palermo to the United States last year amounted to only 6,295 pounds.

The Delson Chemical Company of Manhattan, has increased its capital stock from $30,000 to $35,000.

Soda ash valued at $120,731 cleared from this port during October for various foreign destinations.

Park Gilmore, Inc., of Covington, Ky., makers of toilet articles, has been incorporated by Park Gilmore and others.

The Clinch Valley Chemical Extract Company of St. Paul, Va., is planning the erection of a by-product plant capitalized at $5,000,000.

Explosives produced in the United States in 1916 totalled more than 500,000,000 pounds, an increase of 44,000,000 pounds over 1915.

A dispatch from San Francisco to the *Journal of Commerce* reported the arrival of the Japanese steamer Shinyo Maru, with 1,100 packages of potash.

The New Jersey Zinc Company has taken a lease on a new office building to be constructed at 143 to 149 Maiden Lane, running through to Fletcher street.

A dispatch from Mexico City says: "The Treasury Department announces the prohibition of the export of aniline and coal tar dyes and natural and artificial vegetable dyes."

The Grasselli Chemical Company has taken a lease on the tenth floor of the new Equitable Trust Building, now in course of erection at Madison avenue and 45th street, New York.

There are indications that the Government will commandeer supplies of bromine, ether, carbolic acid and wood alcohol in the near future. The Field Medical Supply Depot has need of large quantities for the hospitals in France. Inquiries in the trade concerning the location of supplies led to rumors that immediate action was expected.

Indications are that the Government finally has begun to carry out its plans for substituting benzol for toluol, at least to some extent, in the manufacture of high explosives. This week, buying of benzol reached larger proportions than for several weeks past, and the larger percentage of this business came from plants which are making carbolic acid for use in the manufacture of picric acid.

John Clarke & Co. says: "Mustards of good sound quality are extremely scarce, and the visible supply for the next six months is wholly inadequate for minimum normality of need, and high prices are inevitable. Cumin is fairly plenty and is pressed for sale. All the other grades are as strong and scarce as ever, and this deplorable scarcity is not likely to be much alleviated from indications."

The recent advance of 50 cents an ounce in the price of cocaine hydrochloride marks an advance of 250 per cent. and establishes a new high record. Among the causes of this increase in price is the scarcity of coca leaves. Before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, large quantities of these leaves were imported from London and Hamburg, but it is now necessary for American manufacturers to bring supplies from South America direct. Freight room for such importations has been difficult to secure for some time past and is becoming increasingly difficult.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls.	lb.	—	— .75
Acetone	lb.	.35	— .36
Acetphenetidin	lb.	7.25	— 8.50
Acetylsalicylic Acid, bulk	lb.	—	— .35
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 3.65
Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.56	— .58
***Alcohol, 188 proof**	gal.	—	— —
***190 proof, U.S.P.**	gal.	—	— —
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 4.98
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.35	— 1.37
97 p.c.	gal.	1.40	— 1.42
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.73	— .74
188 proof	gal.	.80	— .81
Aldehyde, Acet.	lb.	—	— —
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .31
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .30
Meal	lb.	.29	— .31
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	— .80
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
***Metallic**	lb.	—	— 2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—13.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—29.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.,U.S.P.kegs,powd	lb.	.11½	— .12
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	— .33
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.50	— .53
***Antipyrine, bulk**	lb.	—	— —
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.19	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .25
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
White	lb.	.16	— .16½
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P.,1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.59	— .64
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.40	— 3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
*Nominal.			

Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.25
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	—	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	—	— .09½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .08¾
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	lb.	—	— .76
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .05½
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— 4.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.00	—12.25
Hydrobromide	lb.	11.20	—11.45
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	7.80	— 8.00
Phosphate	oz.	15.50	—15.75
Sulphate	oz.	16.50	—16.75
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .76½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .77½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .79
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .79½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.78	— .79½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .77
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.74	— .75
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Powdered	lb.	4.70	— 4.80
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.07½	— .08
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .50
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04	— .07
Heavy	lb.	.03¼	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. 25-lb. jars	lb.	—	— 1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05	— .06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.14	— .15
Chloroform, drums	lb.	.63	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	— .94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, alkaloid, 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk	oz.	—	— 9.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.22	— .23
Cases, fingers	lb.	.26	— .29
Codeine, alk., ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Bulk	oz.	—	—11.05
Nitrate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.15
Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.95
Phosphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 8.50
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.30
Sulphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 9.05
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.85
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	—	— .68
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.29	— .30
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .44
*Spanish Apples	lb.	—	— —
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	24.75	—25.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .54½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .54
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.36	— .38
Jewelers large	lb.	1.32	— 1.34
Small	lb.	1.15	— 1.19
French	lb.	.37	— .38
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.39	— .60
Reeds	lb.	3.95	— 4.05
*Nominal.			

Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Emetine, hydrochloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.80
Epsom Salts. (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.72	— .74
Spanish	lb.	.69	— .71
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .31
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .33
Washed	lb.	—	— .31
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.19½	— .20
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
***Gold**	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.69	— .69½
C. P. in cans	lb.	.70½	— .71
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.64	— .64½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.48	— .48½
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.43	— .43½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
***Haarlem Oil, bottles**	gross	—	— —
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.95	— 1.00
*Hops, N. Y., 1917, prime	lb.	.75	— .78
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.32	— .37
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.30	— 4.40
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Isinglass, American	lb.	.79	— .80
Japanese	lb.	.45	— .53
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.31	— .35
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.41	— .45
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.25	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .54
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	— 2.35
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.17	— .21
Glycerophosphate		—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.25	— 3.50
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.97	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.71	— .72
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	115.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz.	v.oz.	—	—18.05
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.24	— .25
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	10.00	— 10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain Cab	oz.	20.00	—28.00
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.10	— 10½
Balls	lb.	.11	— .12
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—30.00
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—30.00
Granular	lb.	—	—32.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—32.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P.	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Cream	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lily White	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
Snow White	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	9.00	— 9.75
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v.	gr.	—	— —
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.30	— 1.31
Bicarb.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.45	— 1.46
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.82	— .84
***Amsterdam**	oz.	—	— —
***German**	oz.	—	— —
***Java**	lb.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.,	lb.	—	— .57
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.40	— .40½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	35.00	—37.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	40.00	—42.50
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.65
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— —
Ground	lb.	—	— —
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	36.25	—37.25
Powdered	lb.	36 75	— 37.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .53¾
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.40	— .50
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .19½
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.01
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals.	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recrystalized	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .95
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	—	— —
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags	cwt.	5.55	— 5.58
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13½	— .14
Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd, cryst, ¼ vial.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate. crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.46	— .47
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.45	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flour	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Tamarinds	lb.	.07	— .07½
***Kegs**	per keg	3.70	— 4.10
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.90	— 1.00
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.66	— .70
Casks	lb.	.60	— .63
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	17.00	—17.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.25	— .25½
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.85	— .85½
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .72
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.41	— .44
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb.	.11½	— .12
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.37	— .38
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex. Toluol	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13	— .14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.53	— .55
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.59	— .61
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.56	— .58
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.54	— .56
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35

*Nominal.

Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.75	— .75½
Powdered	lb.	.75½	— .76
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09	— .09½
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.46	— .48
*Picric, kegs	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
*Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.35
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .27
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.78	— .80
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.77½	— .79

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.15	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Rectified	lb.	1 75	— 1.85
*Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1 15
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
*Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 6 25
Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.40	— 4 50
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.80	— .85
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.13	— .16
Japanese, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.40
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Lead Free	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Cedar Leaf	lb.	—	— 1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.18	— .19
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	50	— .52
Java	lb.	.85	— .90
Cloves, cans	lb.	3.70	— 3.90
Bottles	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	18 00	—20.00
Cubebs	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	— .75
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4 00
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Bourbon	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
*Turkish	lb.	—	— 4.00
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Gingergrass	lb.	2 00	— 2.10
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18 00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.00	— 5.75
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.10
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed	lb.	6.00	— 6 50
Distilled	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Linaloe	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Malefern	lb.	15.00	—16 00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	26.00	—30.00
Artificial	lb.	23.00	—25.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	60 00	—75.00
Petale	lb.	75.00	—90.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—25.00
Nutmeg	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.25	— .30
***Patchouli**	lb.	26 00	—28.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.50

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Bulk,	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	25.00	—28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.50	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	13.40	—14.00
West Indian	lb.	10.40	—10.70
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Artificial	lb.	—	— .30
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.90	— .95
Wormseed	lb.	8.70	— 9.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Manila	lb.	11.50	—12.50
Artificial	lb.	30.00	—40.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium Malefern)	lb.	10.00	—11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.50	— 7.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.80	— 6.25
Oregon	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.73	— .95

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.25	— .27
of Tree	lb.	.09	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.70	— .75
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14	— .16
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
*Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.74	— .80
Broken	lb.	.79	— .85
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.13½	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.37	— .40
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06¼	— .08½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15½
*Simaruba	lb.	—	— —
Soap, whole	lb.	.09½	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .16½
Crushed	lb.	.11	— .11½
Tonga	lb.	.49	— .50
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .49
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.06	— .06½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04
*Nominal.			

Wild Cherry	lb.	.07½	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BRANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	3.40	— 3.80
Bourbon	lb.	2.05	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Tahiti, white Label	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Powdered	lb.	1.01	— 1.05
Fish	lb.	.11	— .13
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.29	— .32
Juniper	lb.	.06½	— .07
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.09½	— .10½
*Sloe	lb.	—	— —
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
*Calendula	lb.	—	— —
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.30	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.29	— .34
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .44
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.27	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05½
Patchouli	lb.	.70	— .80
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	—	— —
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	— .50
Valencia	lb.	11.45	—11.90
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	— .41
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.34	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole, U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Guaiac	lb.	.38	— .48
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .19
Sandarac	lb.	.49	— .51
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl. 280-lbs.		11.75	—12.00
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Tragacanth, Aleppy, firsts	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
*Nominal.			

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.09	— .10
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
American	lb.	.70	— .85
Catnip	lb.	.04	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .41
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb.	.42	— .43
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.49	— .50
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Ecalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08	— .10½
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Henna	lb.	.17	— .19
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.24	— .27
Laurel	lb.	.13	— .13½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.52	— .56
Lobelia	lb.	.08½	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	— .10½
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek	lb.	.30	— .35
Spanish	lb.	.20	— .21½
Savory	lb.	.27	— .28
Henna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.68	— .71
Siftings	lb.	.38	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .58
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .21
Pods	lb.	.20	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.18	— .20
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.23	— .25
Sunflower, Jap.	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Domestic	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Tansy	lb.	.08½	— .10¼
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09	— .12
French	lb.	.12½	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.45	— .46
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.50	— .58
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .09
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	— .12½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Blackhaw Bark of Root	lb.	.20	— .21
Blood	lb.	.14	— .15
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.25	— .27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .40
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.07	— .08
Blue	lb.	.07	— .08
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	—	— .40
American	lb.	—	— .39
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Echinacea	lb.	.32	— .34
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .11
Ganagal	lb.	.18	— .20
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22½
Bleached	lb.	.23	— .24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	— 4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	— 7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	5.75	— 6 00
Powdered	lb.	6 25	— 6.50
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Rio	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.70	— .75
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, American	lb.	.38	— .40
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.19	— .20
Verona	lb.	.15	— .16
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.40	— .45
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.60	— .65
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Mexican	lb.	.50	— .57
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	— .80
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	— .37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.27	— .30
Stripped	lb.	.34	— .40
Spikenard	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	— .12½
Squill, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .10
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.11¼	— .12
China	lb.	.08	— .08½
Madras	lb.	.09	— .09½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.25	— .27
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	— .36
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.24½	— .25
Star	lb.	.31½	— .32
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.08	— .08½
Smyrna	lb.	.08	— .08½
South American	lb.	.08	— .08½
Caraway, African	lb.	.58	— .59
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
*Nominal.			

Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.75	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.47	— .47½
Decorticated	lb.	—	— .59
Celery	lb.	.27½	— .28
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Bombay	lb.	.15¼	— .15¾
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18	— .18½
Malta	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Mogador	lb.	.18½	— .19
Morocco	lb.	.17¼	— .17⅜
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.13½	— .14
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	lb.	.13¼	— .13⅜
Ground	lb.	.07¼	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	— .06
*Russian	lb.	.09	— .10
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.22½	— .25
Larkspur	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Lobelia	lb.	.04¾	— .04½
Millet, rec'l'd, yellow	lb.	.17	— .17½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.16½	— .17
California, brown	lb.	.09½	— .10
Chinese	lb.	.16½	— .17
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.18	— .18½
English, yellow	lb.	—	— —
*German, yellow	lb.	.14½	— .15
Sicily, brown	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Parsley	lb.	.75	— .75½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.60½	— .61
Russian, blue	lb.	—	— —
*Turkish	lb.	.10¼	— .11
Pumpkin	lb.	.80	— .90
Quince, select	lb.	.10¼	— .11
Rape, English	lb.	.09½	— .10
Japanese	lb.	.09½	— .10
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
***Strophanthus, Hispidus**	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4 00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.06¾	— .06⅜
Small	lb.	.06	— .06⅜
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.60	— .65

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.23	— .24
China, Selected, cs.	lb.	.14½	— .15
Saigon rolls, No. 1	lb.	.45	— .52
Capsicum, African,	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan	lb.	.09	— .10
Cassia Buds	lb.	.16	— .16½
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.14	— .16
Mombasa	lb.	.25	— .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.55	— .57
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.65	— .70
Zanzibar	lb.	.50	— .51
Ginger, African	lb.	.14½	— .15
Cochin	lb.	.17	— .19
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	— .24½
Unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Japan	lb.	.13	— .13½
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.52	— .53
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46	— .47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	— .25
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.27	— .28
Spanish	lb.	.19½	— .22½
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.24	— .24½
White	lb.	.28	— .28½
Pimento	lb.	.06¾	— .06½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.27	— .28
Bees, white	lb.	.55	— .65
Yellow, crude	lb.	.38	— .40
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	— .47
*Candelilla	lb.	.35	— .40
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.65	— .70
No. 1	lb.	.62	— .65
No. 2	lb.	.57	— .60
No. 3	lb.	.49	— .53
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	— .20
White	lb.	.18	— .23
Japan	lb.	.16¾	— .17
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	— .28
Substitute	lb.	—	— .75
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .95
*Green	lb.	.85	— .90
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Domestic	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	— .80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	10½	— .11
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.13	— .13½
*Nominal.			

Stearic Acid—			
Single Pressed	lb.	.22	— .23
Double Pressed	lb.	.23	— .24
Triple Pressed	lb.	.25	— .26

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.05½	— .06¼
56 p.c.	lb.	.11½	— .12
70 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .15
80 p.c. Pure	lb.	.19	— .21
Glacial	lb.	.37	— .38
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05⅛
Potash, lump	lb.	.08½	— .09
Chrome	lb.	.25	— .28
Ground	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09⅛
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	— .07¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05⅛
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Lump	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03¼	— .03½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.05
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.09¾	— .09¼
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	— .13
White cryst.	lb.	.18	— .19
Broken Cakes	lb.	.13	— .14
Granulated	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .18
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	— .09¾
dry	lb.	—	— .10¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	—	— .08¾
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— —
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—52 00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .02½
20 deg carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .07¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08	— .08½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09	— .09½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.44¼	— .45
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.84	— .85
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .56
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	ton	375.00	400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.30

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.28½	— .30
Refined	lb.	.30½	— .32
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.90	— 3.10
Dense	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.10
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.90	— 7.25
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.50
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.16¼	— .17½
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lbs	1.10	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, tech	100 lbs.	4.60	— 4.80
Refined	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.35	— .37
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.34	— .36
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.25	— 4.75
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.00
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	25.00	—26 00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	34.00	—35.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¾
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

*Acid Amidonaphthols'phonic	lb.	—	— —
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Refined	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.32	— .34
p-Amidophenol	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.25	— .26½
Aniline Salts	lb.	.31	— .34
Aniline for red	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	.45	— .50
Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	.41	— .44
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorabenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	—10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.40	— .42
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.59	— .65
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.56	— .60
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Balls	lb.	.10	— .11
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	— 2.90
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.87	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.70	— .80
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.80	— .90
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Phenol	lb.	.53	— .53½
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4 50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —

* Nominal.

Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2 50
Tolidin	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
*Toluol, pure	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	2.00	— 2.30
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1 55	— 1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.40	— 2.90
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	— 3.37
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Acid Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.75
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6 00	— 6.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	— 8.50
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7.75
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	7.50	— 7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.25	— 6 50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Auramine	lb.	3.50	— 4 75
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.10	— 1.35
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3 25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3 00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2 25
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.30	— 2.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Congo Red	lb.	2 25	— 2 75
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Direct Black	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Direct Blue	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.75	— 4.00
Direct Brown	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	— 2.55
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.90	— 2.50
Magenta	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3 25	— 3.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Jet	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.88	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	5.50	— 6 00
Soluble Blue	lb.	8.00	—30.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.50	— .75
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	— .65
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Tartrazine	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Wool Orange	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5 00	— 6.00

* Nominal.

Victoria Blue, base	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Victoria Green	lb.	14.00	—17.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	— 9 00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.75	— 8 25
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.11	— .14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54	— .55
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 25	— 3.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	— 3.15
Madras	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10½
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.08	— .08½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic Sticks	ton	48 00	—52.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	38.00	—41.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.19	— .21
Liquid	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tablet	lb.	.11½	— .13
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.18	— .24
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	— .16
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.20	— .28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5 50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09½	— .12
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07¼	— .08¼
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.62	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.54	— .58
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	61.00	—64.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45 00	—50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	— 25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	87.00	—90.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	—59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .10½
Common	lb.	.20	— .20½
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.22½	— .23
No. 2	lb.	.21	— .21½

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½—	.04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 —	.03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08 —	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾—	.02½
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 —	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾—	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05 —	.06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	— —	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½—	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 —	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10 —	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 —	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.98 —	1.02
*Domestic, prime	gal.	.96 —	.98
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	77.00 —	85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00 —	125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.17¾—	.19
*English	lb.	.17¾—	.19
German	lb.	— —	—
Neutral	lb.	— —	—
Horse	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.30 —	2.35
Off prime	gal.	1.80 —	1.85
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
No. 1	gal.	1.45 —	1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40 —	1.45
Menhaden, Brown	gal.	.95 —	.97
Light, strained	gal.	.97 —	.99
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.99 —	1.01
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.01 —	1.03
*Northern, crude	gal.	— —	—
*Southern,crude,f.o.b.plant	gal.	— —	.90
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.60 —	2.65
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.40 —	2.45
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.35 —	2.40
Dark	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
Prime	gal.	1.70 —	1.75
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22 —	.24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80 —	.85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00 —	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Saponified	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Sod Oil	lb.	.11 —	.12
*Sperm, bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.00
45 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.85 —	1.90
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23 —	.24
Double pressed	lb.	.24 —	.25
Triple pressed	lb.	.26 —	.27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
*Prime	gal.	1 55 —	1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.15 —	1.20
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.20 —	1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.26 —	.31
Cases	lb.	.27 —	.32
No. 3	lb.	.25 —	.26
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17⅜—	.17⅝
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.17 —	.17⅜
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18½—	.19
Tanks	lb.	.17¾—	.18
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	20.66 —	20.96
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18½—	.19
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	— —	1.30
Summer, yellow, prime	bbl.	18.60 —	19.00
*White	lb.	— —	—
*Winter, yellow	lb.	— —	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1 22 —	1.25
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.23 —	1.26
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.24 —	1.27
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.25 —	1.28
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.75 —	3.00
*Foots	lb.	.36 —	.40
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.30 —	.31
*Benin	lb.	— —	.26
*Niger	lb.	.26 —	.28
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	— —	—
*Imported	lb.	— —	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.65 —	1.75
Crude	gal.	1.35 —	1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	— —	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54 —	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	— —	—

*Nominal.

*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal.	1.65 —	1.70
Blown	gal.	1.75 —	1.80
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35 —	.40
Second	gal.	.42 —	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	— —	—
*Imported	gal.	— —	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33 —	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25 —	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 —	.15
Summer	gal.	.13 —	.14
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.21 —	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 —	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 —	.30
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.15 —	.18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½—	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 —	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½—	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½—	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 —	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 —	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24 —	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23½—	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23 —	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.46 —	.46½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.41½—	.44½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.35 —	.37½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.50 —	4.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	13.25 —	13.50
Rosin, com. to g'd.	80-bbl.	6.65 —	6.70

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.73 —	.75
Diamond "I"	lb.	— —	.74
V. S. O.	lb.	.73 —	.74
Fine Orange	lb.	.65 —	.69
Second Orange	lb.	.61 —	.64
T. N.	lb.	.59 —	.60
*A. C. Garnet	lb.	— —	—
*Button	lb.	— —	—
Regular, bleached	lb.	— —	.56
Bone, dry	lb.	— —	.66

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	48.00
Columbia		—	50.00
New Orleans	ton	47.00 —	48.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00 —	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00 —	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	— —	—
Linseed Meal	short ton	55.00 —	57.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— —	2.65
	200 lb. sacks	— —	1.75
Turk's Island— Coarse	140 lb. bags	— —	1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	— —	1.13

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals— Prime	gal.	.61 —	.63
Open kettle	gal.	.65 —	.67
Blackstrap bbls	gal.	.31 —	.32
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35 —	.40
Fancy	lb.	.64 —	.80
Medium	lb.	.45 —	.50
Honey— *Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08 —	.08½
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12 —	.13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.		— —	5.65

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.10 —	.11
Caracas	lb.	.12¼—	.13
Hayti	lb.	.09 —	.09½
Maracaibo	lb.	.20 —	.22
Trinidad	lb.	.12¾—	.13

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War-bu'le	Re-gular	Con-fec.
Powdered	8.30	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.55
XXXX	8.35	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
Confectioners A	8.05	8.25	8 25	..	8.35
Standard Gran.	8.26	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude,f.o.b.mills	gal.	— —	.90
Brown	gal.	.95 —	.97
Light, strained	gal.	.97 —	.99
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.99 —	1.01
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.01 —	1.03
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.60 —	2.65
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.40 —	2.45
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.35 —	2 40
Dark	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
Prime	gal.	1.70 —	1.75
Red (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Saponified	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23 —	.24
Double pressed	lb.	.24 —	.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.26 —	.31
No. 3	lb.	.25 —	.26
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17⅜—	.17⅝
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17 —	.17⅜
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18½—	.19
Tanks	lb.	.17¾—	.18
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.18½—	.19
Refined, barrels	lb.	20.66 —	20.96
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	— —	1.30
Summer Yellow, prime	bbl.	18.60 —	19.00
*White	gal.	— —	—
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	— —	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.22 —	1.25
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.23 —	1.26
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.75 —	3.00
*Foots	lb.	.36 —	.40
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.30 —	.31
*Niger	lb.	.26 —	.28
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	— —	—
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.65 —	1.75
Crude	gal.	1.35 —	1.40
Pine, white steam	gal.	— —	—
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	— —	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17½—	.17¾

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.18½—	.19
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.17
House	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Brown	lb.	.15½—	.16
Yellow grease, stearine	lb.	.16 —	.16½
White, grease, stearine	lb.	.17¾—	.18½
Lard, City	lb.	.26 —	.26½
Compound	lb.	.23 —	.23½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.29½—	.30
Oleo	lb.	— —	.21
Tallow, edible	lb.	.19½—	.20
City Special	lb.	— —	.17½
Choice Country	lb.	.17¾—	.18

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.18¼—	.18½
City Fancy	lb.	.18 —	.18¾
Prime Packers	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.19½—	.19¾
"A" White	lb.	.18¾—	.19
"B" White	lb.	.17 —	.17¼
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16¾
Brown	lb.	.12½—	.14
Bone	lb.	.16¾—	.17½
House	lb.	.15½—	.16
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.19½—	.19¾
Lard	lb.	.25¼—	.25½

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.		— —	—
Spot running pound, per cwt.		— —	—
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04¼—	.04½
Potassium, lump	lb.	.08¼—	.09
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07¾—	.07½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08 —	.08½
Caustic Potash 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.84 —	.85
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.fused 100lbs.		6.90 —	7.10
Mineral Soap Stock		— —	—
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.70 —	.75
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.		1.10 —	1.25
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts, 100 lbs.		.70 —	.75
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40° p.c. 100 lbs.		1.15 —	1.20
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c. 100 lbs.		2.50 —	2.75

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.85	— .90
1st select, powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Fine granulated, first	lb.	.75	— .80
Seconds	lb.	.80	— .90
Sorts, amber	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.50	— .55
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— —
Acetanilid	lb.	.75	— .90
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g. s. b. 14	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
1 oz., s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.55	— .60
Technical	lb.	.48	— .52
Acetonesulphite-Bayer— Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	.60	— .62
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
	oz.	—	— .30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .50
Acetysalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	—	— .25
	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Arsenic, powd. U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Arsenous, U.S.P., powd.	lb.	.42	— .45
Benzoic, true	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
From Toluol	lb.	4.00	— 4.30
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.30	— .35
Bromic, 1-oz. g s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	oz.	.44	— .48
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.60	— .62
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.64	— .67
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.66	— .71
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.68	— .71
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
C. P.	oz.	—	— .35
Chrysophanic, true v.	oz.	.50	— .60
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	10.80	—12.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.76	— .78
Less than keg	lb.	.80	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .20
Gallic	oz.	.19	— .21
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.25	— .30
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.		.05	— .06
	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.17	— .20
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.08	— .10
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .28
	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Dilute	oz.	.08	— .10
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.25	— .30
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (5½)	lb.	.10	— .12
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .11
36 deg., less	lb.	.16	— .18
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.12	— .13
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .21
C. P. less	lb.	.23	— .25
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic	lb.	.35	— .40
Oxalic	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.20	— .23
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½, and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.10	— 4.30
1-oz. vials	oz.	.40	— .45
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Bulk	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
From Gaultheria, oz,	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .75
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	—	— —
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .06½
Less	lb.	.11	— .13
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic Comm'l lb. cart.	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Medicinal	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.94	— 1.08
Powdered	lb.	.92½	— 1.03
Trichloracetic	oz.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1-oz. v.	oz.	1.30	— 1.40
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Root, English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Aconitine, Amorp. ½-oz. v.	ea.	2.40	— 2.60
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.50	— .60
Hydrous (See also Lanoline)	lb.	.40	— .50
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	— 1.00
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Impalp., Powd., sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	9.00	— 9.15
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Less	gal.	5.55	— 6.00
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls. gal.		5.25	— 5.30
Less	gal.	5.50	— 6.00
Denatured, bbls., less	gal.	.80	— 1.00
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Almond meal	lb.	.45	— .50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.40	— .50
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	— .55
Aloes, Barbados, true	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.23	— .28
Bulk	lb.	.18	— .22
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .14
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.12	— .15
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Gronud, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .13
Chrome	lb.	.75	— .80
Potash, gran, pure	lb.	.15½	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.10	— .13
Cryst. C. P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Amidopyrin (Chemical Pyramidon)	oz.	—	— 1.85
Ammonia Water, 18 deg.	lb.	.12	— .16
20 deg.	lb.	.16	— .20
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.18	— .24
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.12	— .15
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 2.50)	oz.	.20	— .23
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.45
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.25	— .30
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .26
C. P. Gran	lb.	.32	— .34
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Granulated	lb.	.24	— .26
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—15.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.00
Technical	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .40
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Star	lb.	.50	— .55
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Annatto	lb.	—	— .50
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14 lb. (Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb.	.27	— .30
Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.80	— 1.85
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr.v.ea.		—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—46.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Argyrol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Flowers	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Ground	lb.	2.45	— 2.55
Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .15
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	—
St. Vincent	lb.	.23	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	— .48
Arsenic Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic	lb.	.40	— .45
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— .85
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— .65
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	— 1.28
Oregon	lb.	.20	— .25
Peru	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Tolu	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, tech.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .65
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	— .50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .52
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
Less	gal.	3.85	— 4.25
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.20
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Beberine hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna leaves, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bulk	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.45	— 4.70
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
	oz.	.50	— .60
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .60
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.25	— .28
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
	oz.	.14	— .16
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Bismuth Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	5.50	— 5.85
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.65
Subgallate	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Subiodide	lb.	6.75	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.30	— .40
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate)			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jeweler's	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.18	— .20
Bromoform	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 2.15
Bryony Root	lb.	.55	— .60
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Short	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.30	— .35
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.37	— .45
Baker's A and white	lb.	.38	— .50
Dutch	lb.	.42	— .50
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.40	— .50
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Sulphate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Caffeine, pure	lb.	16.95	—17.10
	oz.	—	— 1.18
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.00	— 1.15
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	9.50	— 9.75
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	oz.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.40	— .45
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Iodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.35
Lactate	oz.	.19	— .22
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.79	— .87
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.79¼	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.88	— .93
Japanese	lb.	.78	— .85
Monobromated	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.12	— .15
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Chinese	lb.	1.15	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.39	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .49
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .25
Caraway	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.35	— .50
Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Decorticated	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	— .40
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.28	— .30
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.30	— .35
Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Ceresin, white	lb.	.23	— .28
Yellow	lb.	.21	— .26
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.12	— .15
Prepared, English, Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.80	— .85
Pink	box.	.80	— .85
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¼	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.72	— .75
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .13
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.80	— .85
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— 1.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70	— .75
Red	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	— 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	— .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	— .50
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Sulphate	oz.	.37	— .47
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	ea.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered, pure	lb.	.75	— .80
Penang	lb.	.75	— .78
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.85	— .90
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	12.00	—13.00
Hydrochlor. cryst., ozs.	oz.	10.00	—11.00
⅛-oz. vials	oz.	11.95	—12.30
Oleate (5 p.c Alk.)	oz.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.90	— 1.00

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Codeine	oz.	14.55 —15.80
Hydrochloride	oz.	13.15 —14.45
Nitrate	oz.	13.15 —14.45
Phosphate	oz.	11.00 —12.35
Salicylate	oz.	10.25 —10.50
Sulphate	oz.	11.70 —13.05
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15 — .20
Blue	lb.	.14 — .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.		— — .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.60 — 2.85
Seed	lb.	4.30 — 4.40
Powdered	lb.	4.40 — 4.50
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.60 — .65
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.65 — .70
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Colocynth, select	lb.	.45 — .50
Pulp	lb.	.60 — .65
Colombo Root	lb.	.40 — .45
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.30 — .35
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30 — .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.75 — .80
Seed	lb.	.25 — .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Para	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Copper Acetate, distilled	lb.	1.30 — 1.45
Ammoniated	lb.	.60 — .70
Arsenate	oz.	— — .15
Arsenite	oz.	— — .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45 — .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.		— — .15
Hydroxide	lb.	— — 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.45 — .49
Nitrate	lb.	— — .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	— — .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.14 — .17
Bbls.	lb.	.10½— .11½
Powdered	lb.	.11 — .16
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5 .04
Coriander	lb.	.23 — .28
Powdered	lb.	.28 — .32
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)		
Coto Bark	lb.	.35 — .45
Cotoin, true, ½-oz. v.	oz.	— —27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		— — —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12 — .20
Coumarin	oz.	1.90 — 2.00
Cranesbill	lb.	.24 — .29
Powdered	lb.	.30 — .35
Cream of Tartar, powdered	lb.	.62 — .66
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.19 — .21
Carbonate	oz.	— — 2.15
Phosphite	oz.	— — —
Valerate	oz.	— — 1.50
Cresol U.S.P.	lb.	.35 — .40
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55 — .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	1.30 — 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Cudbear	lb.	.45 — .55
Culver's Root	lb.	.27 — .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30 — .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	— — —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20 — .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30 — .35
Root	lb.	.50 — .55
Cut	lb.	.55 — .60
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.		.25 — .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19 — .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.13 — .15
White	lb.	.22 — .25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	— — .37
Diacetylmorphine Alk. ½-oz. v.	oz.	23.60 —23.85
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v.	oz.	21.45 —21.70
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.		— — .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	— — —
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	— — .90
Digipuratum, ½-oz.	ea.	— — 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	— — —
15 gr. vials	ea.	1.05 — 1.15
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.	— — 1.00
Bulk	lb.	.75 — .80
Powdered	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	— — 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	— — —
1 oz.	oz.	— — .37
Dionin	oz.	21.50 —21.80
Diuretin	oz.	— — 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	7.50 — 7.75
Dragon's Blood, powdered	lb.	.60 — .65
Extra	lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Powdered	lb.	2.15 — 2.25
Reeds	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes	gr.	.19 — .21
Duotol	oz.	— — 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35 — .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38 — .42
Ground	lb.	.40 — .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		— — —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	— — .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	— — —
Elaterium	oz.	1.35 — 1.55
Elderberries	lb.	.25 — .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.45 — .50
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	— — .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28 — .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33 — .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	— —13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.		— — 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.15
Eosine	oz.	— — .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	— — .70
Ergotole	oz.	— — 1.00
Erythroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .42
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .42
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .42
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	— — .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		— — .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.70 — .80
Chloric	lb.	.60 — .80
Nitrous Conct	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
U. S. P.	lb.	.45 — .50
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.44 — .49
Valerianic	oz.	.52 — .62
Washed	lb.	.32 — .37
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.75 — 1.20
Benzoate	lb.	— — 6.50
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	— — .25
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea.	— — .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	— — .60
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	— — 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.17 — .19
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15 — .20
Eudoxine	oz.	— — 2.10
Eugenol, U.S.P., oz. 50	lb.	— — 7.25
Euresol	oz.	— — 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	— — 2.10
Euonymin (Elec. powd.)	oz.	.40 — .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.35 — .46
Powdered	lb.	.45 — .50
Euphorine	oz.	— — 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	— — 4 20
Europhen	oz.	— — 1.80
*Exalgine	oz.	— — —
Extract Male Fern	oz.	1.40 — 1 60
Fennel Seed	lb.	.80 — .85
Saxon	lb.	.82 — .85
French	lb.	.25 — .30
Ferratin	oz.	— — 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50		— — 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	— — 1.25
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	— — 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	— — .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	— —15 00
Less	lb.	.11 — .14
Ground	lb.	.11 — .14
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.14 — .16
Ground	lb.	.18 — .20
Formaldehyde	lb.	.33 — .59
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	— — .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	— — .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05 — .08
Fustic chips	lb.	.07 — .10
Gaduol	oz.	— — 1 00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered	lb.	.40 — .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	2.00 — 2.75
Gambier	lb.	.20 — .25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.50 — 2 60
Powdered	lb.	2.60 — 2.70
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	3.05 — 3.15
Garlic, on strings	string	.25 — .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)		
Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
German White Gold Label	lb.	1.80 — 1.90
German White Silver Label	lb.	1.80 — 1.90
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25 — .30
Powdered	lb.	.30 — .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.28 — .33
Ground	lb.	.33 — .36
Powdered	lb.	.35 — .38
Ginseng	lb.	7.50 — 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)		
Glucose	lb.	.12 — .15
Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.72 — .73
in cans	lb.	.74 — .75
Less	lb.	.80 — .83
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal
1 oz.	oz.	— — .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	ozs.	— oz 1.00
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50 — 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	— — 5.50
Brown, ½-oz. v.	oz.	— —12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80 — 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20 — 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.00 — 6.25
Powdered	lb.	6.50 — 6.75
Grains of Paradise	lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.60 — 4.85
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.27 — .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30 — .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.50 — .55
Powdered	lb.	.55 — .60
Wood rasped	lb.	.03 — .06
Guaiacol, liquid	oz.	1.65 — 1.75
Carbonate	oz.	4.20 — 4.60
Phosphite	oz.	— — 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	— — 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	— — 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	— — 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20 — .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00 — 2.15
Sheet	lb.	1.50 — 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	— — 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	— — .70
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.30 — .38
Helmitol	lb.	— — —
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15 — .18
Powdered	lb.	.18 — .20
Gum	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	— — .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	— — .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.11 — .14
Hemol	oz.	.80 — .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	— — —
German	lb.	3.00 — 3 20
Powdered	lb.	3.10 — 3.30
Seed	lb.	— — .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.40 — .50
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.15
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.15
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.25 — 1.33
Hiera Picra	lb.	— — .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	— — .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.54 — .65
Hydrobromide	gr.	.54 — .65
Hydrochloride	gr.	.54 — .65
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.54 — .65
Honey, strained	lb.	.25 — .28
Hops, select (1917)	lb.	.35 — .40
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.46 — .49
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Hydracetin	oz.	— — 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22 — .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	24 00 —26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Sulphate	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	— — .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.50 — 2.80
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.21 — .30
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15 — .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.67 — .78
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	— — 3.75
Crystals, white	gr.	.30 — .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.11 — .12
Hypnone	oz.	— — 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	— — .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.50 — .60
Ichthalbin	oz.	— — 1.20
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		— — 1.40

*Nominal.

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Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	1.80	— 2.25
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	— .65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	— .85
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.35	— 4.85
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.		—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.65
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Powdered	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Rio	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.25	— .30
Citrate, U S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.95	— 1.10
and Quin. Cit., U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Quin. & Strychinine	lb.	4.55	— 4.65
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.55	— 2.75
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.50	— .55
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
U S.P. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.	lb.	.95	— 1 00
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.25	— .30
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium, German	oz.	1.70	— 1.75
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Lanoline	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"		—	— .50
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .65
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Extra	lb.	.45	— .50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	— .60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.24	— .35
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.30	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	.28	— .32
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— .85
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, domestic sticks	lb.	.58	— .60
Corigliano	lb.	—	— —
Mass, Spanish	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.12	— .18
Lithium acetate	oz.	—	— .23
Benzoate	oz.	.50	— .60
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .30
Bromide	lb.	—	— 3.20
Carbonate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Chloride	oz.	—	— .28
Citrate	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .52
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
London-Purple	lb.	.20	— .30
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U.S.P.	4 ozs.	.41	— .50
2-oz.	lb.	.42	— .51
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .50
Lactate	oz.	—	— .40
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.45	— .47
Ribbon	oz.	—	— 4.00
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Technical	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .42
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	— .19
Bbls.	lb.	—	— .17
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Technical	lb.	.90	— .95
Peroxide	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.05	— .10
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst	lb.	.70	— .75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Iodide	oz.	—	— .50
Lactate	oz.	—	— .40
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	— .20
Peptonized	lb.	4 00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.85	— .90
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.85	— .90
Matico leaves	lb.	.65	— 70
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Mercury	lb.	1.85	— 2.10
Ammon., pure precip	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1 90	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Mercury Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	2.10	— 2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	5.00	— 5.40
Red., (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	— 2.50
Yellow	oz.	—	— .26
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	1.08	— 1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Methylene, Blue	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	16.50	—17.15
Hydrobromide, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	16.85	—17.15
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	16.85	—17.15
Meconate	oz.	—	—18.20
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	16 50	—17.05
¼-oz. vial	oz.	16.55	—17.15
Valerate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2 75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.60	— .65
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.12	— .18
Naphthol, Alpha	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resubm.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .60
Narcotine, pure ⅛-oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— —
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— —
Tablets, 100s		—	— —
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst,) 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.70	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Nutmegs	lb.	.45	— .50
Extra large	80 to lb.	.50	— .55
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	15.75	—16 25
Without acid	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.17	— 1.30
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2 50
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), American Bbls. or less	gal.	3.00	— 3.75
Bergamot	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Refined	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cade	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Camphor	lb.	.30	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	10 00	—10.25
Cassia	lb.	2 75	— 3.00
Castor, American	lb.	34	— .40
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Wood	lb.	.40	— .50
Celery	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Chaulmoogra	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Citronella	lb.	.70	— .80
Cloves	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Cocoanut	lb.	.25	— .50
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.00	— 3 25
Norwegian	gal.	5.30	— 5.40
Bbls	ea.	145.00	150.00
Martin's	bbls.	—	135.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Coriander	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Cottonseed, yel.	gal.	1.75	— 1.90
Croton	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Cubeb	lb.	8.00	— 8.35
Cumin	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Dill	oz.	.45	— .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Fusel, Crude	gal.	6.25	— 6.50
Pure	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.55	— .60
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	Doz.	—	— .85
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lard	gal.	2.20	— 2.30
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal.	1.81	— 2.00
Raw	gal.	1.80	— 2.00
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Expressed	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.60	— 1.80
Essential	oz.	2.45	— 2.55
Musk	oz.	27.00	—28.00
Neatsfoot	gal.	2.15	— 2.25
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.50	— 4.70
Petale, extra	oz.	5.25	— 5.50
Nutmeg	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Olive, Lucca, Cream, ½-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	—	— —
3 and 6-gal. cans	gal.	—	— —
zzMalaga	gal.	3.00	— 3.55
Pompeian	gal.	4.30	— 4.70
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sweet	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.40	— .45
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— —
Patchouli	oz.	2.25	— 2.50
Peach Kernels	lb.	.75	— .80
Peanut	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U.S. P.)	lb.	—	— —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	4.10	— 4.65
Hotchkiss	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Western	lb.	4.10	— 4.65
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	— .85
Pimenta	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Pine Needles	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Rape Seed	gal.	2.25	— 2.35
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Ro..a	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	— .60
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	16.00	—17.00
West Indian, Amyris Bals.	lb.	—	— —
West Indian, Substitute	lb.	—	—10.00
Sassafras	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Savin	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Spearmint, pure	lb.	4.00	— 4.35
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.60	— .70
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.60	— .70
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Whale	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Wormwood, Amer. good	lb.	9.25	— 9.70
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	— .90
Iodine	lb.	—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
1-3 Mercury	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Granulated	lb.	32.00	—35.00
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.20	— .25
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.30	— .35
Select Finger	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.10
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr.v. ea.		—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.70	— .80
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.16	— .20
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.65	— .75
Paris Green	lb.	.50	— .55
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.60	— .65
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.		—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.55	— .65
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift.	lb.	.32	— .37
White	lb.	.40	— .45
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.21	— .27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.40
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	.70	— .75
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20	— 2.36
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00	— 1.20
Piperazine 10 grm. vial		—	— 3.00
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.10	— .12
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.90	— 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	5.25	— 5.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00	— 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.60	— .70
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White sticks	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Potassium Acetate	lb.	2.05	— 2.20
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Bichromate	lb.	.60	— .65
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.62	— .66
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Carbonate tech. (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Chlorate	lb.	.57	— .70
Granulated	lb.	.78	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.58	— .71
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.30	— 3.45
Iodide	lb.	3.90	— 4.55
Iodate	oz.	—	— .55
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .42
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.88	— .93
Sulphide	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.25	— .30
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyramidon	oz.	—	— —
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.12	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	— .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	— 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47	— .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.69
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.86
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.65
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.65
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .95
Carbolate	oz.	—	— —
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.53
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.53
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.47
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.47
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.65
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.49
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.66
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.83	— .85
5-oz. cans	oz.	.85	— .88
1-oz. cans	oz.	.90	— .95
Valerate	oz.	—	— —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.13	— .18
German	lb.	—	— —
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.65	— .70
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	.90	— .95
Rhatany Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	— .85
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.41½	— .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.55	— .60
Red	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

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Saccharin	oz.	—	— 3.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	— .40
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpetre (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.60	— .65
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	— .70
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	— 3.05
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon., cut	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Mexican cut	lb.	.90	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.15	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.36	— .41
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.30	— .35
Senna Pods	lb.	.25	— .30
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.55	— .60
Silver Chloride	lb.	.88	— .92
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.70	— .72
Fused	oz.	.80	— .86
Nucleinate	oz.	.70	— .80
Oxide	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	— .75
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	—	— —
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.45	— .50
Soft, green	lb.	.20	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	— .55
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		.80	— .85
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.40	— .75
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.70	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.30	— .35
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.60	— .65
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	2.25	— 2 50
Carbonate (Sal Soda)	lb.	.02½	— .04
C. P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .65
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	— .70
Citrate	lb.	.98	— 1.03
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Granular	lb.	.03	— .05
Iodide (oz. 35-40)	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystallized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.14	— .16
Liquid	lb.	.08	— .10
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.02	— .08
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	7.50	— 7.75
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Aromatic	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Ether, comp.	lb.	3.20	— 3.30
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Spirits Turpentine	lb.	.55	— .70
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.30	— .35
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	— 7.00
Stovain, ¼-oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½-oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.30	— .34
Lactate	oz.	.20	— .23
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Green	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2 50
Strychnine, Acetate, ⅛th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., pow'd., ⅛th-oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2 35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.57	— .60
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.09	— .11
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .39
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.70	— .80
Roll	lb.	.07	— .08
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.09	— .13
Talcum powder	lb.	.06½	— .09
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	4.25	— 4.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .42
Tar, Barbados	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— 1.25
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.85	— .90
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea.		—	— 35
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8 00
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 2.00
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.68
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	22.75	—23.50
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	19.17	—21.65
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Oxide, pure	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Toluene	lb.	—	— .50
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.85
Triphenin	oz.	—	— 50
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true cloudy	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.60	— .65
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .40
1-lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b.	14 lb.	—	— 7.00
1-oz. g.s.b.	7 oz.	—	— .40
Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	1 30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Vanillin	oz.	.90	— 1.05
Veratrine	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
	100s	—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Violet Flowers	lb.	2.25	— 2 50
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	— .45
Bees, yellow	lb.	.55	— .60
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.75	— .80
Japan	lb.	.30	— .35
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Whiting	lb.	.03	— .03½
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract double Distilled	gal.	1.50	— 1.75
Barrels	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.20	— .22
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.85	— .90
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	oz.	—	— 1.00
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .63
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	— .25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.30	— .35
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .38
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Oxide, American	lb.	.55	— .63
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Peroxide	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.80	— .90
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	lb.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .65
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.21	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Dec. 8 to Dec. 15—Exports for month of October

Imports

ACID—
18,700 pounds cresylic

ALBUMEN—
21,500 pounds
23,500 pounds
33,000 pounds
59,200 pounds
13,300 pounds
122,600 pounds
66,660 pounds
82,440 pounds
89,900 pounds

AMMONIAC, SAL—
7,900 pounds

ARSENIC—
2,683 pounds

BALSAM—
880 pounds copaiba

BEANS—
85,120 bushels castor
1,500 bushels vanilla
2,000 pounds vanilla
1,046 pounds castor
433 pounds castor

CASEIN—
165,000 pounds
99,000 pounds
44,000 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
4,700 pounds

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
8,400 pounds
36,200 pounds

DIVI-DIVI—
66,300 pounds

DYE WOODS—
367 tons
160 tons

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
350 pounds mangrove bark
7,800 pounds orchil liquor

ESSENTIAL OILS—
8,200 pounds, anise
200 pounds bay
12,000 pounds castor
4,000 pounds castor
3,650 pounds cassia
39,900 pounds citronella
6,700 pounds various
5,100 pounds various
4,300 pounds various
32,260 pounds lemon grass
1,900 pounds ylang ylang

FLOWERS—
300 pounds violet
200 pounds saffron
500 pounds linden
200 pounds linden
1,200 pounds chamomile
1,700 pounds borage
5,150 pounds arnica

GALL NUTS—
136,000 pounds
26,260 pounds
47,000 pounds

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
5,937 pounds
78,049 pounds

GUMS—
38,045 pounds chicle
66,000 pounds aloes
38,500 pounds aloes
37,500 pounds aloes
34,800 pounds aloes

IODINE—
7,000 pounds

IRON OXIDE—
3,200 pounds

LACTARENE—
403,141 pounds
93,240 pounds

LEAVES—
600 pounds digitalis
27,500 pounds sage
1,200 pounds various
7,000 pounds laurel
600 pounds coltsfoot

LEECHES—
600 pounds bloodsuckers

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
2,100 pounds medicine

OILS—
46 pounds coconut
157,216 pounds coconut
15,000 pounds palm
1,324 gallons olive
2,789 gallons peanut
50 pounds lemon
8,800 gallons peanut
800 pounds soya bean

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
31,541 pounds

QUININE SULPHATE—
720 ounces

ROOTS—
22,042 pounds licorice
9,720 pounds ginger
6,800 pounds ginger
2,500 pounds rhubarb
600 pounds various
150 pounds colchicum
216,330 pounds licorice
5,650 pounds sarsaparilla
30,450 pounds orris
13,680 pounds orris
13,790 pounds orris

SEEDS—
8,120 pounds cardamom
2,200 pounds cardamom
200 pounds colchicum
2,000 pounds larkspur
5,000 pounds sesame
3,100 pounds wormseed
300 pounds various
2,000 pounds coriander

SOAP, CASTILE—
10,000 pounds

SPICES—
120,000 pounds cassia
160,000 pounds cassia
240 pounds cassia
40,000 pounds cassia
7,500 pounds nutmegs

TALC—
92,100 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
310,175 pounds
398,740 pounds
727,170 pounds
103,040 pounds

WAX, BEES—
35,844 pounds
4,436 pounds
2,100 pounds

WINE LEES—
184,460 pounds
580,327 pounds
40,581 pounds

Exports

ACID CARBOLIC—
48 pounds, Costa Rica
126 pounds, Salvador
300 pounds, Mexico
435 pounds, Jamaica

ACID, NITRIC—
124 pounds, San Domingo
440 pounds, Argentina
420 pounds, Bolivia

ACID, PICRIC—
20 pounds, Cuba

ACID, SULPHURIC—
3,600 pounds, Barbados
6,940 pounds, Jamaica
18,600 pounds, Trinidad

ALCOHOL—
47 gallons, Canada
70 gallons, Panama
25 gallons, Barbados

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
3,250 gallons, New Zealand

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
4,360 pounds, Nicaragua
4,326 pounds, Panama
19,200 pounds, Salvador
1,276 pounds, Jamaica

COPPER SULPHATE—
22,500 pounds, Mexico
1,732 pounds, Jamaica
27,001 pounds, Cuba

FORMALDEHYDE—
$330, Trinidad
$240, British West Indies
$1,368, Cuba

GLUCOSE—
14,584 pounds, Spain
397,993 pounds, England
37,500 pounds, Scotland

GLYCERIN—
252 pounds, Nicaragua
210 pounds, Panama
128 pounds, Salvador
950 pounds, Mexico

LIME CHLORIDE—
2,700 pounds, Panama
355 pounds, Salvador
14,962 pounds, Cuba

PEPPERMINT OIL—
142 pounds, Chili
48 pounds, British India

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
3,535 pounds, Cuba
1,917 pounds, San Domingo

SEEDS—
10 bushels flax, Brazil
5 bushels flax, Venezuela

SODA, ASH—
37,500 pounds, Honduras
20,000 pounds, Panama
460,616 pounds, Cuba
300 pounds, Jamaica

SODA, CAUSTIC—
200 pounds, Nicaragua
8,410 pounds, Panama
202 pounds, Salvador
319,911 pounds, Mexico
100 pounds, Jamaica
1,490 pounds, British West Indies
403,187 pounds, Cuba

SODA, SAL—
1,250 pounds, Salvador
9,750 pounds, Barbados
20,921 pounds, Jamaica
600 pounds, Trinidad

SODIUM SILICATE—
149,668 pounds, Cuba
15,102 pounds, San Domingo
15,417 pounds, Brazil

SPONGES—
8 pounds, San Domingo
1,482 pounds, Argentina
13 pounds, Brazil

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
84 tons, Brazil
3 tons, Peru

ZINC OXIDE—
37,500 pounds, Canada
600 pounds, Honduras
5,120 pounds, Panama
19,288 pounds, Barbados

The R. M. Rosebrugh Chemical Works, 1618 North Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y., have increased their capital from $50,000 to $90,000.

Earnings of the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Ltd., for the year ended August 31, were the largest on record, amounting to $945,272, and showing an increase of about 12 per cent. over the previous year.

According to a report from Amsterdam, the production of potash in Germany for 1917 will amount to approximately 1,800,000 tons, or 270,000 more than in the record peace year of 1913.

The Caravel Company of Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, has been incorporated under the laws of this State with 180 shares preferred stock, $50 each; twenty shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $9,100.

OF TRADE INTEREST

The Amalgamated Dyestuff & Chemical Works, Inc., 75 Hudson street, New York, has increased its capital from $50,000 to $500,000.

The Seydel Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, N. J., manufacturer of chemicals, has taken out a permit to build a one-story extension to its works a 88 Forrest street.

The Lorraine Chemical Company has leased a four-story factory building at 169 Malvern street, Newark, N. J., for the establishment of a new plant for the manufacture of chemicals.

The General Chemical Company, 25 Broad street, New York, has contracted for the construction of a new one-story laboratory addition, at its works at Laurel Hill, L. I. The improvement will cost about $8,000.

The Trans-Atlantic Chemical Corporation, 80 Wall street, New York, has awarded a contract for the erection of two new additions to its chemical plant at Elizabeth avenue and Style street, Linden, N. J. The company will also make improvements in its present works.

The Block Chemical Works, 85 Vesey street, Newark, N. J., has acquired the former plant of the Berkeley Brick Company at Berkeley Heights, N. J., for the establishment of a new chemical works. The main building is about 35 x 308 ft.

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation, Newark, N. J., has taken out a permit to build a new two-story addition to its chemical plant on Avenue R, about 42 by 96 feet. The company has also filed plans for alterations and improvements in two of its present buildings.

The Harrison Works of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and Newark, N. J., has announced that effective January 1, the sale of acids and chemical products through the National Oil & Supply Company, 180 Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, will be discontinued, and that the company will establish its own branch for this purpose at 272-278 Passaic street, Newark.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

25952—A firm in Japan desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of SO2 gas for ice machines. Catalogues and full information in regard to export prices, commission, packing, weights, etc., should be submitted. All business will be financed through a New York banking corporation. Reference.

25954—A company in Japan is in the market for a complete plant for manufacturing by chemical process about 2 tons of glue and gelatin per day of 24 working hours. Quotations and full information in regard to freights, packing, weights, also detailed drawings and specifications should be submitted. Business will be financed through a New York banking corporation. Reference.

25957—An agency is desired by a firm in Norway for the sale of lubricating oils. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25958—A company in Portugal desires to purchase drugs and perfumes. Quotations should be made f. o. b. American port. Payment will be made by cash, if desired, or by credit terms. Goods should be carefully packed. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25960—A comb manufacturers' syndicate in France desires to be placed in communication with American firms which could supply them with unmanufactured celluloid.

25988—A merchant in Australia wishes to be placed in communication with American manufacturers of chemicals.

25998—A merchant in India is in the market for chemicals, drugs, and perfumery. Payment will be made by cash against documents or confirmed bank credits opened in New York. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS* in this publication, *all classifications*, is $1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

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26016—A firm in England desires to purchase saccharin 550 sweet. From 100 to 500 pounds in containers holding 10 pounds each. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Reference.

26017—An agency is desired by a man in France for the sale of chemical products. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

26022—A man in Italy desires to purchase coloring materials, especially blue, green, sky blue, anilines, etc. Correspondence should be in French or Italian.

26025—A man in Scotland wishes to purchase large quantities of lithopone for use in the manufacture of linoleum. Payment will be made by cash or 90-days draft.

26043—A man in Senegal wishes to buy a machine for pressing the oil out of peanuts, the machine to be propelled by a steam engine and having a capacity of 1½ to 2 tons of oil every 10 hours. Quotations should be made c. i. f. New York. Cash will be paid. Correspondence may be in English. but French is preferred.

26044—An agency is desired by an importer in Switzerland for the sale of all kinds of industrial and edible oils. paraffin. resin, lard. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York or other American port. Payment will be made by cash in New York by confirmed credit, against documents. Goods must be consigned to a branch of a Swiss import trust company in New York. Correspondence may be in English. References.

26049—An export firm in the United States desires to receive illustrations and quotations of special presses for pressing wattle bark for economy in freight space, this information being desired by a South African client.

26051—A man from Cuba, who is at present in the United States, desires to receive complete information relative to machinery for extracting oil from castor beans.

26030—An agency on a commission basis is desired by a man in France for the sale of metals. industrial oils, chemical products. Correspondence may be in English. References.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Empire Laboratory Supply Co., Manhattan, capital $150,000. C. E. Weiskopf, S. J. and M. A. Goldstein, 405 Lexington Ave.

Perchlorate Explosives Corp., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., capital $2,100,000. L. Bedell, C. W. H. Arnold, H. B. Vosburg, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Fred Wetzel Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. Drugs and chemicals F. Wetzel, C. and R. Toepfer, 305 West 134th street.

E. M. Javitz & Co., Manhattan, capital $6,000. Drugs and chemicals. H. A. Trebug, S. O. Pollock, E. M. Javitz, 1 Hudson street.

Merritt Exchange Co., Teaneck Township, N. J., capital $15,000. Cloths, chemicals, etc. F. R. French, Richard Palmer and R. H. French.

Cottage Grove Drug Co., Chicago, Ill., capital $10,000. Mae G. Harris, Frank P. Kennedy, George L. Reker.

Capital Increases—Amalgamated Dyestuff and Chemical Works, Manhattan, from $50,000 to $500,000.

The Delson Chemical Co., Manhattan, from $35,000 to $50,000.

LICENSE RULES FOR ENEMY PATENTS

Federal Trade Commission States Conditions Under Which Manufacturers May Obtain Right to Use Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks—Payments Required.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued the following license rules relating to enemy patents:

Applicants for a license under patents or copyrights owned or controlled by an enemy or an ally of an enemy are required to file a verified statement with the Federal Trade Commission in concise and non-technical language, covering the following points, stating in each instance the facts upon which any conclusion may be based.

(a) If an individual, that he is a citizen of the United States. If a corporation, that it is organized within the United States.

(b) That the patent or copyright desired to be licensed is owned or controlled by an enemy or an ally of an enemy.

If it is claimed that the patent or copyright is controlled by an enemy or ally of an enemy, the nature and origin of the control should be plainly stated, whether by contract, agency, stock ownership or otherwise.

(c) There shall be attached to the application a Patent Office copy of the patent and a certified abstract of title to it, or a specimen of the copyrighted article and a certified copy of the copyright entries and, in the case of a patent, of a certified copy of the petition and all powers of attorney in the file of the application.

(d) That licensing the applicant is for the public welfare. Specifically, that there is a demand for the patented or copyrighted article or the product of the patented process which is not being met.

(e) That the applicant is able to make or cause to be made the patented or copyrighted article or exercise the patented process. Specifically, that the applicant is technically and otherwise equipped to undertake or procure the manufacture or operate the process and is in fact able to do so.

(f) That the applicant intends to do so in good faith.

(g) The application must be verified by the person applying for the license, and in the case of a corporation by an officer thereof acquainted with the facts recited.

Each application shall be accompanied with a remittance of $100.

A separate application is required for each patent or copyright.

The application should be prepared in duplicate and, for convenience in filing, on good unglazed paper, 8 by 10½ inches, directed to the Federal Trade Commission, Patent, Trade-mark and Copyright Division, and may be transmitted by mail or delivered personally. Personal attendance at the outset is not necessary. If any hearings are desired, notice of them will be given.

In every case where practicable notice of applications for license will be given to the attorney of the patentee or copyright proprietor whose name appears in the file of the application in the Patent Office or the office of the Register of Copyright.

The burden of establishing affirmatively the facts upon which, under the terms of the act, licenses may be granted is placed upon the applicant for license.

The act provides and the Executive order vests in the Federal Trade Commission the duty of prescribing the conditions of the license.

Only non-exclusive licenses will be issued unless the public interest shall otherwise require.

The act provides (sec. 10 (e)) that licenses shall continue during the terms fixed in the license, or, in the absence of any such limitation, during the term of the patent * * * or copyright registration under which it is granted, and that upon violation by the licensee of any of the provisions of the act, or of the conditions of the license, after due notice and hearing, the license may be canceled.

Licenses for the use of trade-marks, prints and labels will be granted only under exceptional circumstances. Applications for licenses under the following conditions will be entertained:

1. Where the alleged trade-mark is the name of a patented or copyrighted article and a license is granted under the patent or copyright.

2. Where the alleged trade-mark is the name of an article manufactured under an expired patent or copyright.

The act provides that the license fee shall not exceed $100 and not exceeding 1 per cent. of the sum deposited with the alien property custodian. This fund is an amount not to exceed (a) 5 per cent. of the gross sums received by the licensee from the sale of the licensed subject matter, or (b) 5 per cent. of the value of the use of the licensed subject matter as established by the Federal Trade Commission.

The licensee shall file with the Federal Trade Commission semi-annually, on January 1 and July 1 of each year, and oftener if required, a full statement of the extent of the use and enjoyment of the license, and of the prices received from the sale or use of the subject matter of it, and within thirty days thereafter the licensee shall pay to the alien property custodian not to exceed 5 per cent. of the gross sums received from the sale of the licensed subject matter, or if the Federal Trade Commission so orders not to exceed 5 per cent. of the value of the use of the licensed subject matter as established by the Federal Trade Commission.

GLIDDEN VARNISH PLANT SOLD

Purchase of the Glidden Varnish Company outright for $2,500,000 by Adrian D. Joyce and associates, of Cleveland, O., is announced. Mr. Joyce is general manager of sales of the Sherwin-Williams Company and his associates include O. A. Hasse, manager of paint and varnish sales, and R. H. Horsburgh, controller of the Sherwin-Williams Company. These men will sever their connection with this company and will devote all their energy to expanding the business of the Glidden Varnish Company, whose name will be changed to the Glidden Company.

The Cleveland concern has $1,000,000 outstanding capital stock; it has a seventeen-acre plant with branches in a number of other United States and Canadian cities. Up to now the Glidden enterprise has been a close corporation conducted by members of the Glidden family; most or all of whom will retire from the company when Mr. Joyce and his associates assume control. It is planned to make the Cleveland plant the largest varnish factory in the world. It will have no connection with the Sherwin-Williams or any other company. The Glidden trade name, Jap-a-lac, is internationally known.

GREAT CHEMICAL PROBLEMS IN FOOD

There are still many chemical problems connected with food which, when solved, will result in great economies. Speaking recently before the American Chemical Society's New York section, Dr. H. A. Baker said that only 50 per cent. of the tomatoes delivered at canning factories are turned out in the finished canned product; that thousands of tons of pear peelings are wasted, because they do not make vinegar with an agreeable taste; that enormous quantities of green corncobs are allowed to ferment at canning factories and are used for fertilizer and cattle food, when it is well known that more sugar is left in the cob than was taken off in the corn; that thousands of tons of fish scrap are wasted, particularly on the Pacific coast and in Alaska, because suitable methods of getting the chemical values out of them have not been devised.

SHIPMENT OF RUSSIAN PLATINUM

A shipment of 21,000 ounces of platinum has arrived at a Pacific Coast port from Russia. The metal is needed in the manufacture of munitions and explosives as well as for surgical and scientific work. The domestic supply has run so short that jewelers and the public have been asked to stop the use of platinum for ornaments.

The shipment was valued at more than $2,000,000 and was consigned to the Secretary of Commerce, who will supervise its distribution. Because of internal conditions in Russia, it is feared that the shipment will be the last platinum exported from that country for a long time.